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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the attached periodic report covering the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 March 1991, which was submitted to him, in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 21 of Assembly resolution 45/74 A of 11 December 1990, by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.

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* A/46/150.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

4 June 1991

Sir,

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories has the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 21 of General Assembly resolution 45/74 A, a periodic report updating information contained in the periodic report it adopted and presented to you on 10 January 1991 (A/46/65). The present periodic report has been prepared in order to bring to your attention, and the attention of the General Assembly, updated information on the human rights situation in the occupied territories.

The present periodic report covers the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 March 1991. It is based on written information gathered from various sources among which the Special Committee has selected relevant excerpts and summaries, which are reflected in the report.

Accept, Sir, on behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Stanley KALPAGE
Chairman of the Special Committee to
Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the
Human Rights of the Palestinian People and
Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 45/74 A of 11 December 1990 the General Assembly:

> "20. Requests the Special Committee, pending early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;
>
> "21. Also requests the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;
>
> "22. Further requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967".

2. The Special Committee continued its work under the rules of procedure contained in its first report to the Secretary-General.

3. On 18 March 1991, the Government of Sri Lanka notified the Secretary-General that it had designated Mr. Stanley Kalpagé, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, to replace Mr. Daya Perera as its representative on the Special Committee.

4. Section II of the present report describes the situation in the Arab territories occupied by Israel as it affects the human rights of the civilian population. The information contained in the report reflects written information received by the Special Committee during the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 March 1991. The Special Committee has also followed the situation in the occupied territories on a day-to-day basis through reports appearing in the Israeli and Palestinian press; it has also examined a number of communications and reports from Governments, organizations and individuals pertaining to the period covered by the present report.

5. The geographical names as well as the terminology employed in the present report reflect the usage in the original sources and do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Special Committee or the Secretariat of the United Nations.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. General situation

1. General developments and policy statements

6. On 3 December 1990, Defence Minister Arens told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committeee that the idea of separate economic development for Israel and for the territories was unrealistic. He said there was no prospect of Israel creating jobs for the Palestinians locally within the territories, in view of the fact that it had not succeeded in creating jobs for tens of thousands of its own unemployed. He also dismissed the idea of drastically limiting access to Israel for the Arabs of the territories. Arens noted that nearly 250,000 Israelis at present lived in the post-1967 quarters of Jerusalem and in the West Bank and Gaza, while Israel itself had 800,000 Arabs, including 150,000 in Jerusalem. "Western Eretz-Yisrael has become one single unit", he said. (Jerusalem Post, 4 December 1990)

7. On 5 December 1990, it was reported that, according to security sources, the Israeli defence and legal establishments were examining the possibility of resuming the expulsion of Palestinian activists. Israel Radio reported on 4 December 1990 that Defence Minister Arens had asked State Attorney Dorit Beinish and the army's Judge Advocate-General Amnon Strashnow to examine the policy on expulsions. Security sources said that officials wanted to curb the right of Arabs against whom expulsion orders were issued to appeal to the High Court of Justice. On 6 December 1990, a senior security official said that the defence establishment had completed the preparation of a plan to resume expulsions and that the plan had been approved by Defence Minister Arens. He said expulsions would resume "very shortly". (Jerusalem Post, 5 December 1990; Ha'aretz, 7 December 1990)

8. By a note verbale dated 18 February 1991, the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations Office at Geneva transmitted to the Special Committee a report concerning Israeli practices in the occupied territories during the month of December 1990. An excerpt of this report is reproduced below:

> "On the occasion of the uprising entering its fourth year on 8 December, newspapers in the occupied territories published statistics on losses suffered by Palestinians and damage to their property in the occupied territories over the past three years of the uprising. Most prominent in the statistics were the following figures monitoring total Israeli violations during the period from 8 December 1987 to 8 December 1990:
>
> "1. Number of killed: 1,024
> (Source: Studies and Research Section, Department of Palestine Affairs)

"2. Number of wounded: 103,900
(Source: The Palestine Information Centre: Al-Quds, 28 December 1990)

"3. Number of detainees: 70,000, of whom 45,000 were referred to military tribunals; 25,000 were tried on charges of disturbing public order; 910 persons were in administrative detention.
(Source: Israeli Military Prosecutor, Amnon Strashnov, Al-Quds, 22 December 1990)

"4. Number of expulsions: 62, plus 350 children and women who were expelled on the pretext that they did not have the special identity card needed for residence in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
(Source: Studies and Research Section, Department of Palestine Affairs)

"5. Number of houses demolished: 269.
Number of closed-up houses: 209.
(Source: Palestine Information Centre, Al-Quds, 8 December 1990)".

9. On 13 December 1990, it was revealed that new shooting regulations against stone-throwers had begun to be practised in the territories. In response to harsh criticism voiced by the Government of the United States of America, Israeli political and military sources explained that the new rules were adopted following "urgent debates" in the top echelons of the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF), and after the rules received the approval of legal authorities. The sources denied that the new rules amounted to a "licence to kill"; they said marksmen were authorized to hit at adults inciting children to throw stones at traffic on main roads, but said the open-fire rules had not been changed. They added that the office of the Judge Advocate-General was following "day by day" the marksmen's activity. (Ha'aretz, 13 December 1990)

10. On 19 December 1990, Police Minister Ronni Milo warned that "Arab terrorists who commit barbaric murders would no longer sit in jail awaiting eventual release". He told the Knesset that "murderers would either be killed before capture, or they would be tried, sentenced to death and executed. They have to know they won't get out alive", he said. (Jerusalem Post, 20 December 1990)

11. On 21 December 1990, it was reported that, following criticism from the US Government, the Defence Ministry instructed the IDF to stop using the term "marksmen's shooting", and to replace it with the term "launched activity". An IDF spokesman reported that 15 Palestinians - inciters and stone-throwers, including youths aged 14-16 - were hit by marksmen over the previous week. Referring to the use of marksmen against stone-throwers, the Judge Advocate-General, Amnon Strashnow, said that, in the framework of the Defence Minister's policy to struggle against stone-throwing at traffic on main roads, special units, which were either mobile or stationed in look-out posts, were

authorized to open fire in strict observance of the existing open-fire rules, that is, in cases of a life-threatening situation or if a suspect is running away. Referring to other questions, T/A (Brig.-Gen.) Strashnow said that since the beginning of the uprising, three years ago, over 70,000 residents of the territories had been arrested. Some 45,000 were tried by military courts, including over 25,000 for disturbing the peace. Some 14,000 were administratively detained. At present 910 were under administrative detention, including some 200 Hamas members detained a fortnight earlier. Thirty-five per cent of the appeals lodged by administrative detainees were admitted and they were released or had their detention period shortened. As to offences committed by IDF soldiers against residents of the territories, since the beginning of the uprising charge sheets were filed against 148 soldiers, including 34 officers. The Investigating Military Police opened 1,200 inquiry files for offences such as causing death, shooting, assault and ill-treatment. In less serious cases soldiers were put on disciplinary trials (there were 600-700 such cases over the past three years). Some 623 Palestinians were killed in the territories since the beginning of the uprising: 242 in the first year, 282 in the second and 99 in the third. Some 325 Palestinians were killed by other Palestinians. (Ha'aretz, 21 December 1990)

12. On 23 December 1990, it was reported that the Civil Administration had recently authorized Palestinian businessmen in the territories to set up dozens of new enterprises and had granted retroactive licences to old enterprises that had been set up without authorization. This was reportedly done in the framework of a new policy aiming at promoting the development of an independent economy in the territories. The Civil Administration also authorized international bodies to invest over $12 million in the territories in the past year. In a similar context it was reported that Defence Minister Arens on 24 December 1990 named a committee to study possible economic development in the Gaza Strip, in a move seen as a first step towards separating Gaza's economy from that of Israel. (Ha'aretz, 23 December 1990; Jerusalem Post, 25 December 1990)

13. On 27 December 1990, Defence Minister Arens named Brig.-Gen. Daniel Rothschild to succeed Shmuel Goren as coordinator for activities in the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 28 December 1990)

14. On 2 January 1991, data concerning the number of casualties, both Palestinian and Israeli, who were killed in uprising-related incidents were made public. According to a report published by Betzelem, the Israeli human rights group, 727 Palestinians had been killed by troops since the beginning of the uprising until the end of December 1990, 692 of them by live bullets. Thirty-five Palestinians were shot and killed by Israeli civilians and 10 by Palestinians who collaborated with the authorities. According to data given by the IDF spokesman, during the same period 25 Israeli civilians, 3 female tourists and 6 members of the security forces had been killed by Palestinian residents of the territories inside Israel. At least 15 Palestinians had been killed by policemen. According to the Associated Press, during the same period 324 Palestinians were killed by other Palestinians on suspicion of collaboration with Israel. (Ha'aretz, 2 January 1991)

15. On 2 January 1991, Police Minister Ronni Milo was reported as having declared that "every terrorist who comes to murder Jews must know that if he does not blow himself up in the process, the security forces will kill him". The Minister later told a journalist that this was not a change in the open-fire regulations, even though he himself supported the death penalty for severe terrorist acts. (Jerusalem Post, 2 January 1991)

16. On 11 January 1991, Brig.-Gen. Freddie Zach, deputy coordinator of activities in the territories responsible for the economy, was reported as saying that over the past five months 53 new projects had been approved in the West Bank by the Civil Administration, as compared with 15 approved between August 1989 and August 1990. In the Gaza Strip the number of licensed projects increased from 7 to 20 during the same period. A majority of the approved projects were for cement and building-block factories. According to Brig.-Gen. Zach, "there has been no change in policy, but there is a new approach" regarding the economic development in the territories. According to the report the new approach was in keeping with the widespread calls in Israel to keep Palestinians away from Israel, in the wake of the stabbing attacks that followed the Temple Mount killings on 8 October 1990. Several of the newly licensed projects were said not to be linked to Israeli business interests, particularly those in the Gaza Strip. These projects included a $10 million citrus-processing plant in Gaza, financed by Italy, and a contribution of $1 million by the Civil Administration to a new Gaza industrial zone. (Jerusalem Post, 11 January 1991)

17. On 11 February 1991, it was reported that the General Security Service (GSS) had in the last few days uncovered a large network belonging to the Hamas movement and arrested 365 activists, including members of the movement's high command in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Regional commands that acted under the guise of press and communications offices had also been uncovered. Most of the activity was concentrated in the Gaza Strip, where a special branch was collecting information about persons suspected of collaboration with Israel, their interrogation and eventually their killing. The West Bank command was in charge of drafting and distributing leaflets. (Ha'aretz, 11 February 1991)

2. Incidents linked with the uprising of the Palestinian population against the occupation

18. The following tables provide details concerning Palestinians killed between 1 December 1990 and 31 March 1991 in the occupied territories and the circumstances of their death as reported in various newspapers. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the tables:

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

(a) List of Palestinians killed by troops or Israeli civilians

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
1 Dec. 1990	Faiza Mahmud Aish Mefarjah (38)	Beit Likya, near Ramallah	Killed after she tried to stab two policemen in East Jerusalem. (H, JP, 2, 3 Dec. 1990)
2 Dec. 1990	Jafar Omar Fares Dweikat (18)	Ras Attiya, Nablus	Killed by a border police officer after, together with two other West Bank youths, he stabbed passengers of a civilian bus near Tel Aviv, killing one and injuring two others (see "Other incidents"). (H, JP, 3 Dec. 1990)
2 Dec. 1990	Adel Fahmani (45)	Jenin	Killed by troops incidentally when he got caught in the midst of a violent clash between soldiers and local youths. (H, 3 Dec. 1990)
2 Dec. 1990	Ahmed Hamdan (55)	Arrabeh, near Jenin	Died as a result of inhaling gas, during a clash. (H, JP, 3 Dec. 1990)
3 Dec. 1990	Anwar Mohammad Hassan (17)	Beit Fajar	Bled to death after being shot during a clash, while tax officials carried out a raid on the village. (JP, 5 Dec. 1990)
9 Dec. 1990	Mahmud Suleiman al-Madani (27)	Bani Suheila	Killed after trying to strangle a border policeman and grab his weapon. (H, JP, 10 Dec. 1990)
12 Dec. 1990	Ahlam Ibrahim Ayed (13)	Bidia	Killed by troops during a clash. (H, JP, 13 Dec. 1990)
16 Dec. 1990	Mohammad Ahmed Abu Nakira (25)	Rafah	Shot by troops while trying to flee. (H, JP, 17 Dec. 1990)

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Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
24 Dec. 1990	Name not given	Hirbet Safa, near Hebron	Shot by troops after he ignored orders to halt. Was armed with a knife. (JP, 25 Dec. 1990)
26 Dec. 1990	Sahel Abdel Latif Ubeid (30)	Gaza	Shot dead after stabbing and wounding three soldiers on patrol in Gaza. (H, JP, 27 Dec. 1990)
29 Dec. 1990	Osama Ismail al-Bulbeisi (16), Islam Harb (19), Hisham Abu Harb (19), Fawzi Eisa (19)	Rafah	All four were killed by troops during fierce clashes with hundreds of residents of Shabura, Rafah, who threw stones, iron bars and petrol bombs at them. The incident started after the troops shot and killed two masked youths (the last two mentioned) who were spotted writing slogans and then failed to obey an order to halt. (H, JP, 30 Dec. 1990)
1 Jan. 1991	Abu Adnan Mustafa Ismail (23) and Sami Mahmud Musalem (20)	Hirbet Hiz'a, east of Khan Younis	Killed by troops during a serious clash with masked youths armed with knives. One of the two was wanted for killing Gaza residents. The two were killed after failing to obey orders to stop. A third youth fled. (H, JP, 2 Jan. 1991)
1 Jan. 1991	Bilal a-Sadek (18)	Nablus	Killed in a clash with troops in the village of Rujeib. (H, JP, 2 Jan. 1991)
1 Jan. 1991	Salah Muhammad Abu Rub (32)	Kabatiya	Killed by troops after youths broke a curfew and confronted soldiers on the Jenin-Nablus road. (H, JP, 2 Jan. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
2 Jan. 1991	Suheil Abu Dakar (or Su'ad Saker) (30)	Khan Younis	Killed by troops during clashes with stone-throwing youths. The circumstances of death were being investigated. (H, JP, 3 Jan. 1991)
3 Jan. 1991	(Name not given)		A masked youth was shot and killed in Khan Younis by "élite troops" after failing to obey orders to stop. He was armed with a knife. (H, 4 Jan. 1991)
4 Jan. 1991	Muhammad Samir Katanani (30)	Jabalia camp	A bus driver. Killed by a reservist after he deliberately clashed with Israeli cars north of the Gaza Strip, causing the death of an Israeli woman and the wounding of four others. According to reports the reservist shot the Arab driver after the latter left the bus and approached the reservist's car waving an iron bar and shouting "Allahu Akbar". (H, JP, 6 Jan. 1991)
5 Jan. 1991	Nadel Abd ar-Rahman Awad (25)	Anabta	Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 31 December 1990 when his car was stoned by unidentified persons near the village of Deir esh-Sharf. (H, 6 Jan. 1991)
5 Jan. 1991	Wa'el Shubaki (12)	Far'a camp	Killed by a live bullet in the head during a clash with troops. (JP, 6 Jan. 1991)
11 Jan. 1991	(Name not given)	Khan Younis	Killed when troops opened fire at demonstrators armed with sticks, after one soldier was wounded by an axe. (JP, 13 Jan. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
14 Jan. 1991	(Name not given) (12)	Ramallah	Killed by troops during a clash. (H, JP, 15 Jan. 1991)
15 Jan. 1991	Abdel Bassat Obeidi (18), Wadi'a Abdel Jiwad (22); and Mansour Sheikha (19)	Yamum village, near Jenin; Far'a village; Rimal, Gaza	All three were killed by troops during violent clashes that broke out after the murder of Abu Iyad, in Tunis was reported. (H, JP, 16 Jan. 1991)
16 Jan. 1991	Lubna al-Kadeh (24)	Nablus	Shot dead as she was standing on her balcony during a curfew. The incident was being investigated. (H, JP, 20 Jan. 1991)
30 Jan. 1991	Ibrahim Abu Jalal (29)	Maghazi camp, Gaza	Shot and killed by troops after he tried to seize a soldier's gun and then fled, refusing an order to stop. (H, JP, 31 Jan. 1991)
3 Feb. 1991	Lutfi Ahwati (28)	Jenin camp	Killed by troops while standing outside his home during curfew. Military sources said he was killed as a result of falling from a rooftop. The circumstances of death were under investigation. (H, 4 Feb. 1991)
10 Feb. 1991	Ghassan Raghouz (12)	Dheisheh camp	Killed by troops when found outside his home during curfew. (JP, 11 Feb. 1991)
13 Feb. 1991	Adnan Jarar (32)	Askar camp	Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 10 Feb. 1991, when he was shot by troops. (H, 15 Feb. 1991)
18 Feb. 1991	Salem Musleh (14)	Beit Sahur	Killed by an Israeli civilian whose car was stoned by youths. (H, JP, 19 Feb. 1991)

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Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
18 Feb. 1991	Bassam Bateh	Haja, near Tulkarm	Shot by soldiers. (H, JP, 19 Feb. 1991)
22 Feb. 1991	Izzat Bader al-Harush (or Hazazi) (14)	Yatta	Killed by troops during a clash with stone-throwers. (H, JP, 24 Feb. 1991)
25 Feb. 1991	Hussam Obeidi (21)	Burkin, near Jenin	Killed by troops during a clash. (H, 26 Feb. 1991)
1 Mar. 1991	Najib Hawila (20)	Jenin camp	Died in hospital of wounds sustained 3 months earlier. The man was wanted and was shot at as he tried to escape IDF troops. (H, JP, 3 Mar. 1991)
6 Mar. 1991	Abd el-Latif al-Bargutti (18)	Deir Ghasana	Killed by troops during a clash at Beit Rima village. (H, 7 Mar. 1991)
17 Mar. 1991	Hassan Issa (55)	Nablus	Died in hospital of wounds sustained three months earlier when he was shot at by a soldier. Was a municipal worker. The soldier responsible for the shooting was tried and sentenced to 28 days in jail, and the military governor and senior Civil Administration officials apologized to the Nablus municipality. (H, JP, 19 Mar. 1991)
23 Mar. 1991	Jihad Zaghda (20)	Nur Shams camp	Killed by troops during a clash near Iktaba village. (H, JP, 24 Mar. 1991)
24 Mar. 1991	Attiyeh Jaffar (16)	Gaza	Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 23 Mar. 1991, when he was hit by a bullet fired by troops at nearby stone-throwers. (JP, 25 Mar. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
27 Mar. 1991	Sami Ziad Abd el-Al	Rafah	Killed by troops in unclear circumstances. (H, 28 Mar. 1991)
28 Mar. 1991	Said Abu Mor (14)	Rafah	Killed by troops during clashes. (H, JP, 29 Mar. 1991)
31 Mar. 1991	Iyad Abd el-Razek (17)	Tulkarm camp	Killed by troops after attacking a soldier with an iron bar. (H, JP, 1 April 1991)

(b) List of other Palestinians killed as a result of the occupation

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
1 Dec. 1990	Ali Mahmud al-Khatib (28)	Rafah	(H, JP, 2 Dec. 1990)
1 Dec. 1990	Rubiya Haisa (55)	Bureij	Killed by masked youths. (H, JP, 2 Dec. 1990)
1 Dec. 1990	Munir Darwish (21)	Bethlehem district	A prisoner in Ketziot camp. Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 27 November 1990 when several inmates attacked him. (H, JP, 2 Dec. 1990)
2 Dec. 1990	Said Abdel Jaber	Jenin	Was found dead from a bullet in the head. (JP, 3 Dec. 1990)
4 Dec. 1990	Naim Hassan Ali (35)	Deir al-Ghussun, near Tulkarm	Died after being kidnapped and severely beaten by a group of masked youths. (H, JP, 5 Dec. 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
5 Dec. 1990	Harab Hindawi (43)	Jenin	Killed by masked men. (H, JP, 6 Dec. 1990)
5 Dec. 1990	Hussein a-Said	Ramallah	Shot and killed by masked men. (H, 6 Dec. 1990)
5 Dec. 1990	Subeiha Uweidi (37)	Tulkarm	Her body, with marks of torture, was found near Fara'un village. (H, 6 Dec. 1990)
6 Dec. 1990	Hassan Hasbash (29)		(H, 7 Dec. 1990)
8 Dec. 1990	Subhi al-Katawi (32)		His body, with stabbing wounds, was discovered in northern Samaria. (H, 9 Dec. 1990)
13 Dec. 1990	Ahmed Shehadeh	Jenin	Killed by masked men. (H, 16 Dec. 1990)
15 Dec. 1990	Akram Hosni Aram (19)	Rafah	Shot and killed by masked men. (JP, 16 Dec. 1990)
20 Dec. 1990	Sami Khalil (35)	Beita	Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 17 December 1990 when he was stabbed by masked youths. (JP, 21 Dec. 1990)
21 Dec. 1990	Adnan Ijbarah (28) and Ashraf Farhan (22)	Kalkilya	Their bodies were found near Kafr Jayus. (H, JP, 23 Dec. 1990)
22 Dec. 1990	Yasser Abu el-Assal (35)	Jenin	His body was found after being kidnapped by masked men several days earlier. (H, 23 Dec. 1990)
22 Dec. 1990	Tilat Issa (30)	Kafr Ein	(H, 23 Dec. 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
23 Dec. 1990	Khaled Hassan Ali Haldi (25)	Bureij	An inmate in Ketziot camp where he was held on suspicion of participating in the murder of Israeli reservist Amnon Pomerantz. (H, 24 Dec. 1990)
24 Dec. 1990	Daoud Jouari (40)	El-Bireh	(JP, 25 Dec. 1990)
30 Dec. 1990	Rabi'a Hamarsheh (26)	Yabad	(JP, 31 Dec. 1990)
5 Jan. 1991	Salam Salame (45)	Askar camp	His body was found near Rujeib village. (JP, 6 Jan. 1991)
10 Jan. 1991	Haidar Sheik el-Id (31), Abbas Abu Mustafa (35), name not given (50); and Zeidan Salama (22)	Rafah Khan Younis Jamkamus, near Jenin Jaba, near Jenin	(JP, 11 Jan. 1991)
11 Jan. 1991	Hassan Kahabiyeh (50)	Zababida, near Jenin	(JP, 13 Jan. 1991)
16 Jan. 1991	Hussein Abd Rabbu (50)	Qusin, near Nablus	Was the village mukhtar. (H, JP, 17 Jan. 1991)
26 Jan. 1991	Ahmed Shukwan (30)	Bal'a, near Tulkarm	Stabbed to death. (H, JP, 27 Jan. 1991)
27 Jan. 1991	Mustafa Marai (28)	Jenin	Stabbed to death. (H, JP, 28 Jan. 1991)
7 Feb. 1991	Khader Lahluh (55)	Jenin	Killed by several masked men. (H, 8 Feb. 1991)
7 Feb. 1991	Bilal Azuka (32)	Jenin	His body was found after his kidnapping from his home by masked men several days earlier. (JP, 8 Feb. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
10 Feb. 1991	Jamal Dirbas (27)	Burin, near Nablus	His stabbed body was found after his kidnapping by masked youths several days earlier. (H, JP, 11 Feb. 1991)
15 Feb. 1991	Bassam Abu Jalabush (28)	Tulkarm camp	Killed by masked men. (H, 17 Feb. 1991)
16 Feb. 1991	Ibrahim Abu Zahra (18)	Tulkarm camp	Died in hospital of stab wounds after his kidnapping by masked men earlier in the week. (H, 17 Feb. 1991)
25 Feb. 1991	Yusuf Faza (45)	Jenin	Found dead with knife and hatchet wounds. (JP, 26 Feb. 1991)
26 Feb. 1991	Abd Rabu Muslim Kdeih (38)	Hiza, near Khan Younis	Killed by unidentified attacker while hospitalized in Khan Younis, recovering from a head wound. (H, 28 Feb. 1991)
1 Mar. 1991	Basma Abdul-Khader (35)	A-Til, near Tulkarm	Killed by hanging. Was eight months pregnant and the mother of four children. (H, JP, 3 Mar. 1991)
10 Mar. 1991	Ismail Shihniya (20)	Tulkarm	Stabbed to death after being kidnapped from his home. (JP, 12 Mar. 1991)
20 Mar. 1991	Ramzi Barbakh	Khan Younis	Stabbed to death. Was secretary of Khan Younis municipality. (H, JP, 21 Mar. 1991)
21 Mar. 1991	Iz Aldin Abu Kama' (40)	Bani Suheila	Stabbed to death. (H, 22 Mar. 1991)
30 Mar. 1991	Khiary Tewfik Lahluah (33)	Arraba, near Jenin	Stabbed to death by masked men. (H, JP, 31 Mar. 1991)

(c) Other incidents linked with the uprising

19. 1 December 1990: in continuing clashes over the weekend 21 people were shot and injured in the territories. In one clash in the casbah area of Nablus six were shot and injured, including two seriously: Ahmed Zarlul (18) and Yusuf al-Bahar (18). Fifteen were injured in Gaza. In Jenin an IDF unit shot and captured Najib Mustafa Hawileh (21). The youth was shot in the head during a chase and was hospitalized in serious condition. Incidents were reported in Dura, in the Hebron area, where the secondary school was ordered closed for two weeks. In Gaza, a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF lookout post. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 December 1990)

20. On 2 December 1990 an Israeli civilian, Baruch Heisler (24) was killed and three others were injured when three Palestinians attacked with kitchen knives passengers on a bus going from Petah Tikva to Tel Aviv. One of the attackers was killed (see table) and the other two were injured by the crowd and captured. A petrol bomb was thrown at an Israeli car south of Jerusalem. No one was hurt. In clashes in Nuseirat camp in the Gaza Strip and in Nablus eight persons were injured. A resident of Bureij camp was hospitalized in serious condition after being shot and wounded by troops. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 December 1990)

21. On 3 December 1990, in clashes in the Gaza Strip seven persons were injured. In Bureij camp Sayed Jaber (25) was shot and seriously injured as he was about to throw a brick at an IDF jeep. A clash was reported in Wadi Joz, East Jerusalem. Police used tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse pupils. Arrest operations were carried out among senior Fatah activists in the Tulkarm area. A resident of Beit Fajar, aged 18, was shot in the leg by marksmen as he was throwing stones. A petrol bomb was thrown at parked cars in Kiryat Arba. (Ha'aretz, 4 December 1990)

22. On 4 December 1990, a petrol bomb was thrown at a border police patrol in Nablus. The policemen opened fire, injuring three - Omar Turkman (22) from Jenin camp, Hani Shalabi (34) from Nablus, and Jamila Jahmud (65) also from Nablus. Two petrol bombs were thrown at a bus going from Kiryat Arba to Hebron. No one was hurt. In clashes in Tulkarm seven female pupils and a 70-year-old woman were injured from gas inhalation. In clashes in the Gaza Strip 12 residents and an IDF officer were injured. (Ha'aretz, 5 December 1990)

23. On 5 December 1990, shots were fired at an Israeli civilian bus going from Jerusalem to Elon Moreh. Three Elon Moreh settlers were injured and hospitalized with medium wounds. The incident occurred near the village of Ein Sinia. The area was closed and curfews were imposed in several villages as searches went under way. In other clashes in the territories 13 people were injured in Ramallah and Sanur and 6 people were injured in Sheikh Radwan, Gaza. An IDF soldier was seriously injured, apparently when a masked man shot at him during the clash. Some 50 schoolgirls suffered from the effects of tear-gas in the Gaza Strip after they threw stones at troops, who reacted by using tear-gas to disperse them. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 December 1990)

24. On 6 December 1990, a general strike, called by the Islamic Jihad, was observed in the territories. In a small number of incidents 5 people were injured in Gaza and 2 in Ramallah; some 50 people in Khan Younis suffered from the effects of tear-gas. (Ha'aretz, 7 December 1990)

25. On 7 and 8 December 1990, a small number of incidents were reported over the weekend as most of the West Bank was under curfew or closure, and a general strike was observed to mark the sixtieth day after the Temple Mount incidents. On 7 December 1990, a hand-grenade was thrown into the Civil Administration building in Rafah. No one was hurt. The deputy mayor of El-Bireh, Zaki Nahad, was shot and injured by a masked man. Five people were injured in the Gaza Strip. Shots were fired at a border police patrol near Shufat, north of Jerusalem. No one was hurt. A petrol bomb was thrown at a civilian car in Pisgat Ze'ev, East Jerusalem. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 December 1990)

26. On 9 December 1990, an Israeli soldier, Guy Friedman, was killed and two others were injured when two bombs went off near the Civil Administration house in Bethlehem. The town and nearby villages were placed under curfew as searches went under way. A general strike and widespread curfews marked the third anniversary of the uprising. Marches by masked men and a small number of incidents were reported in remote areas. Clashes were reported in Bani Naim (one injured) and in Bani Suheila (one killed - see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 December 1990)

27. On 10 December 1990, two petrol bombs were thrown at a border police patrol in the centre of Ramallah. No one was hurt. A roadside bomb planted on the trans-Samaria road near Ariel went off as an Israeli civilian bus going to Elon Moreh drove by. No one was hurt. A charge was thrown at an IDF post in Rafah; it went off but no one was hurt. Twenty-one people were injured in clashes in the territories. They included several children: Nassem Tawfik Sabah (14), from Shati', who was seriously injured; Ayub Ghazi (13) from Tulkarm camp; Omar al-Araj (13) from Nur Shams camp; and Murad Hussein from Hawara. A wanted youth, aged 18, was shot and injured in Jenin as he was trying to flee. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 December 1990)

28. On 11 December 1990, five people were injured in clashes with troops in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 12 December 1990)

29. On 12 December 1990, many violent clashes were reported, leaving one person dead (see table) and some 15 injured. Two soldiers were also slightly injured. In Nablus, Yasser Jum'a (25) was shot and injured. Manal Harusha (17), from Askar, was hit in the eye by a rubber bullet and was hospitalized in serious condition. Hashem Darduk (19), from Askar, was injured in the ear. In clashes in Tulkarm, Majdi Abu Shiha, from Sweika, was seriously injured. Maher Nisnas (22), Issam Sheikh Ali (13), Ahmed Attiya (14) and Husnia al-Bader (30) were also injured. Two other Palestinians were injured in Yabed and in Sanur. Serious disturbances were reported in Shufat and in other East Jerusalem neighbourhoods. Police fired tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse crowds. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 December 1990)

30. On 13 December 1990, three youths from Jenin camp were shot and injured by the special marksmen's units set up by the IDF to hit at stone-throwers. They were named as Muhammad Abu Asab (20), Majdi Amur (16) and Samir a-Ruh (23). All were hit in their legs. In Jayus, Amjad Mukabal (17), was injured in a clash, and in Askar a woman, Saja Kandil, and her three-year-old son were injured by rubber bullets. In clashes in the Gaza Strip five people were injured. A female settler, Eva Dolinger (30), was injured when her car was hit by a stone in the Gaza bypass road. Three petrol bombs were thrown at a bus near Maaleh Adumim. A petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF observation post in Maghazi camp. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 December 1990)

31. 14 and 15 December 1990: three Israeli civilians were stabbed to death on 14 December 1990 in a factory in Jabba, near Tel Aviv. They were named as Iris Asraf (22), Moshe Eiwan (30) and Yehoshua Hakhmaz (40). The Hamas movement claimed responsibility for the murder. In clashes in the West Bank 11 people were injured. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an Israeli car near Bethlehem. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 December 1990)

32. On 16 December 1990, an IDF soldier was slightly injured in the explosion of a charge near a military camp in the Nablus area. Several petrol bomb attacks were reported. A masked youth was injured when a border policeman opened fire at a group of masked youths in Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 December 1990)

33. On 17 December 1990, a general business strike, called by Hamas, was observed in Kalkilya and Tulkarm. In Kalkilya two imams and other dignitaries known as Hamas sympathizers were arrested. A woman resident of Shati' was captured as she was trying to stab a soldier. Four were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 18 December 1990)

34. On 18 December 1990, a general strike, called by Hamas, was observed throughout the territories to protest against the expulsion of four Hamas activists. In Nablus, Hassan Issam (55), a municipal worker, was shot by soldiers and was seriously injured. An IDF spokesman later said troops opened fire at a car whose driver refused to halt at a military check point. He said the soldiers acted according to the rules for arresting a suspect. In West Jerusalem, a 30-year-old Palestinian tried to stab three Israeli youths. He was later captured. Serious clashes were reported in Nuseirat camp in the Gaza Strip. Eleven people were injured. Shots were fired at an IDF observation post in Nablus, and a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF patrol. In both incidents no one was hurt. In clashes in Nur Shams camp near Tulkarm two people, including a boy aged 12, were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 December 1990)

35. On 19 December 1990, Eight people were injured, including two boys aged 10 and 12, in clashes with troops in the Gaza Strip and in Nablus. Several petrol bomb attacks were reported in Nablus and Jenin. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 December 1990)

36. On 20 December 1990, a British tourist was stabbed and injured in East Jerusalem. A youth aged 15 from Hebron was detained after he tried to grab a gun from a policeman. The incident occurred in Jerusalem. (Jerusalem Post, 21 December 1990)

37. On 21 and 22 December 1990, in clashes with troops over the weekend 8 people were injured in Rafah and in Jenin. Several Israelis and tourists were slightly injured from stone-throwing in East Jerusalem. In the Gaza Strip a Fatah cell was uncovered whose members are believed to have killed 15 Palestinians. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 December 1990)

38. On 23 December 1990, five people were injured in clashes with troops in the Gaza Strip. Shots were fired at an IDF patrol near Elon Moreh. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 December 1990)

39. On 24 December 1990, seven people were injured in clashes with troops in the Gaza Strip. Three others were shot and seriously injured by masked men. In a clash in the village of Hirbet Safa, near Hebron, one youth was killed (see table) and three others injured. A petrol bomb was thrown at a bus in Sheikh Jarrah, East Jerusalem. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 December 1990)

40. On 25 December 1990, 12 people were shot and injured in clashes with troops, including the following who were hit by live bullets: Ziad Hanaisheh (26), Jihad Sabana (25) and Iman Zakharna (15), all three from Kabatiya, near Jenin; Samir Hamaisa (20), Nidal Ahlik (24), Amran Sabana (17) and Sa'ad Anin (10), all from Jenin. The latter was hospitalized in serious condition; Sa'ad Fahina (15), from Silat a-Hartiya, Suriel Abu Aillah, a 12-year-old girl, Mustafa Fahmawi (12), the latter two from Tulkarm, and Hani al-Bana (13), from Tulkarm camp. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1990)

41. On 26 December 1990, three Israeli soldiers were stabbed and injured by a Gaza resident, Sahel Abdel Latif Ubeid (30). Other members of the patrol shot and killed him. The soldiers were hospitalized with medium to serious wounds. Following the incident clashes broke out and two more persons were injured. In other clashes in the Gaza Strip eight people were injured. In incidents in the West Bank people were injured, including a woman aged 34, Zakiya Yacub. In Hebron a 50-year old man was shot in the head and seriously injured when he failed to stop at an IDF roadblock. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 December 1990)

42. On 27 December 1990, shots were fired at an Arab car in the Etzion bloc, seriously injuring the driver, a Palestinian, his sister and her infant daughter. Police are investigating the shooting. Four IDF soldiers were injured by clashes with crowds in the Gaza Strip. The four were injured from stones thrown at them. In Jenin, a 15-year-old boy was shot and injured by troops during clashes. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 December 1990)

43. On 28 and 29 December 1990, most violent clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip during what was described as "the worst day in the past six months". Four were shot and killed (see table) and a woman died after she inhaled tear-gas. The clashes took place in the entire Rafah area. According to Palestinian sources 127 persons were injured. Thirty-three petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols during the weekend, 29 of them in the Rafah camp over a period of two hours. In the West Bank village of Asirat a-Kabaliya troops opened fire after being stoned, seriously injuring Abd el-Rahman Hamdan (50) in the abdomen. Two other persons were injured in Awarta and Ramallah. A petrol bomb was thrown at a home in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City. In Jenin camp a wanted man, Mohammed al-Masri (18), was shot by soldiers during a chase. He was injured and hospitalized. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 December 1990)

44. On 30 December 1990, in Nablus a 19-year-old Palestinian was killed in an explosion near the military headquarters in unclear circumstances. In Gaza 18 people were shot and injured in clashes with troops. A general strike was observed in the West Bank. In an incident in Yabed three Palestinians opened fire, killing one person (see list) and injuring eight. Following the incident clashes broke out in the village between villagers and troops, who used large quantities of tear-gas to disperse the crowd. The village was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 December 1990)

45. On 31 December 1990, a general strike was observed in the territories. A Palestinian woman, Amal al-Itabi (24), from Aida camp near Bethlehem, was killed when an explosive charge she was preparing in a West Jerusalem market went off. The camp was placed under curfew. In other clashes in Nur Shams and Burka two persons were shot and injured. A small number of incidents were reported in the Gaza Strip. One person was injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 January 1991)

46. On 1 January 1991, several violent clashes were reported in which four people were killed (see table) and some 20 wounded. In Aja near Jenin two Palestinians armed by Israel opened fire at people celebrating Fatah Day, injuring 15, including one, Ahmed Raja (18), seriously. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 January 1991)

47. On 2 January 1991, serious clashes were reported in Khan Younis camp (five people injured), and in the camps of Jabaliya, Rafah, Bureij and Maghazi, as well as in the city of Gaza (four injured). A small number of clashes were reported in the West Bank, with no injuries reported. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 January 1991)

48. On 3 January 1991, in continuing clashes in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip nine people were injured, some by live bullets. Demonstrations and marches, followed by clashes, broke out in Nablus and nearby Far'a camp. Four people, including a 12-year-old boy, were injured. (Ha'aretz, 4 January 1991)

49. On 4 and 5 January 1991, serious clashes were reported during the weekend in the Jabalia camp following the incident in which camp resident Mohammed Samir Katanani was killed (see list). Some 25 camp residents were injured when they tried to attack the military post in the camp. A similar attack on a military post was carried out in Far'a camp near Nablus, during which a boy was killed (see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 January 1991)

50. On 6 January 1991, a general strike, called by Hamas and the Islamic Jihad, was observed throughout the territories. Eleven people were injured in clashes. Violent clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip between troops and masked youths. Two soldiers were slightly injured. Several masked youths were arrested by troops in the casbah of Nablus. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 January 1991)

51. On 7 January 1991, widespread violent clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip (four injured), Jenin (six injured), Far'a (one injured), Nur Shams (1 injured), Tulkarm camp (two injured). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 January 1991)

52. On 8 January 1991, a relative calm prevailed in the territories. In a small number of clashes five people were injured in Rafah, Khan Younis and Jabalia camps. A petrol bomb was thrown at a border police patrol in Ramallah. No one was hurt. Search and arrest operations were conducted in several West Bank villages. Thirteen wanted youths were arrested. (Ha'aretz, 9 January 1991)

53. On 9 January 1991, a general strike was observed in the territories to mark the beginning of the thirty-eighth month of the uprising. In a small number of clashes four people were injured, including one, Yussuf Said, aged 15, in Nablus and three in the Gaza Strip. A civilian bus was attacked by stone-throwing youths near Shufat. The driver was slightly injured. The Ramallah police was investigating the death of a 30-year-old man from Arura village, whose body was found hanged. (Ha'aretz, 10 January 1991)

54. On 10 January 1991, five children were injured in clashes in the Tulkarm, Nablus and Jenin areas. They were named as Shia Abu Libda (4), Akram Amuli (9), Kamal Shalabi (8), Majdi Yamani (8) and Kayed Oksha (11). A bomb went off on the Nablus-Jenin road, near Sanur, as an Israeli civilian bus was passing by. No one was hurt. In a small number of clashes in the Gaza Strip two people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 January 1991)

55. On 11 and 12 January 1991, a small number of clashes were reported over the weekend. One youth was killed (see list) and 16 were injured, most of them by rubber bullets. (Jerusalem Post, 13 January 1991)

56. On 13 January 1991, a small number of incidents were reported, mostly in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. Four people were slightly injured. The West Bank was described as relatively calm. (Ha'aretz, 14 January 1991)

57. On 14 January 1991, several serious clashes were reported. In Jenin, Ahmed Kafkaf (17) was shot and seriously injured in a clash with troops. Three others, including an 11-year-old boy, Ala al-Ghassis, were slightly injured. Seven people were injured in Rafah. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF patrol, but no one was hurt. Clashes were also reported in Khan Younis and Jabalia camps, in Ramallah (a 12-year-old boy was killed, see list) and in nearby Mazraa a-Kibiliya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1991)

58. On 15 January 1991, widespread demonstrations, which developed into violent clashes, were reported in the Gaza Strip after news about the killing in Tunis of several senior PLO officials was made known. Three persons were shot and killed (see list) and several dozens (84 according to Arab sources, 34 according to the IDF spokesman) were injured. An IDF officer was hit with a stone on the forehead and had to be hospitalized. Two petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols in Rafah, but no one was hurt. The clashes occurred despite a "preventive curfew" imposed in Jabalia, Shati', Nuseirat, Khan Younis, Masrawa, Beit Lahiya and Bureij camps, totalling a population of some 250,000. A serious clash was also reported in Kabatiya, where 10 people were injured, including a 10-year-old and an 80-year-old. One person, Mahmud Hafnawi (26), was shot in the head and was hospitalized in serious condition. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 January 1991)

59. On 16 January 1991, a relative calm prevailed in the territories as widespread curfews were in force in the entire Gaza Strip and in Nablus, Ramallah, Jenin and all the refugee camps in the West Bank. Six people were injured in clashes. A serious clash was reported in Jaba, north of Nablus, where Abd el-Jawad Kalaileh (17) was shot and seriously injured. In Issawiya, East Jerusalem, Ala'a Obeid (14) was shot and injured in the abdomen. A petrol bomb was thrown at the US Consulate in East Jerusalem. It failed to ignite. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 January 1991)

60. On 17 January 1991, a small number of incidents were reported. Clashes were reported in several East Jerusalem neighbourhoods. (Ha'aretz, 18 January 1991)

61. 18 and 19 January 1991: a young woman was shot dead in Nablus over the weekend (see list). Curfews were lifted in Jericho and A-Ram to allow residents to buy food. In the Gaza Strip there were several incidents of people breaking the curfew, but no clashes were reported. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 January 1991)

62. On 20 January 1991, few incidents were reported during the break in the curfews, which were lifted for three hours in the West Bank. In Nablus a youth was shot in the hand by soldiers who spotted him outside his house after the curfew was re-imposed. In other places troops shot rubber bullets at persons trying to break the curfew, but no injuries were reported. Searches were carried out in Jenin. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 January 1991)

63. On 21 January 1991, a small number of incidents were reported. A 17-year-old Tulkarm resident, Muntasar Abu Salah, was hospitalized after both his hands were broken by troops. A border policeman was hit in the head by a stone in the Gaza Strip. Clashes occurred in Jabalia and other Gaza Strip camps when the curfews were lifted to allow residents to buy food. (Ha'aretz, 22 January 1991)

64. On 26 January 1991, no incidents were reported over the previous five days as curfews remained in force throughout the territories. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 January 1991)

65. On 27 January 1991, several stone-throwing incidents were reported and a Jenin resident was killed (see list). The Welfare Department of the Civil Administration was reportedly preparing food parcels for needy people suffering from the food shortages caused by the lengthy curfews. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 January 1991)

66. On 29 January 1991, for the first time since the imposition of curfews in the territories, serious clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip. A resident of Shati' was shot and wounded as he was trying to grab a soldier's gun. A border policeman was slightly injured by a stone. (Ha'aretz, 30 January 1991)

67. On 30 January 1991, demonstrations and clashes were reported despite the continuing curfews. A resident of Maghazi camp in the Gaza Strip was shot and killed (see list) after troops spotted three men who were breaking the curfew and one of them tried to grab the commander's weapon. In several places curfews were lifted to allow people to buy food. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 January 1991)

68. On 31 January 1991, clashes broke out in Khan Younis when the curfew was temporarily lifted. Two people were injured. In other camps and localities the curfews were totally lifted and calm prevailed. Three youths were injured when troops carried out a search and arrest operation in Burkin village near Jenin. Hussan Saba (22), who was wanted for three years for suspected activity for the Black Panther group, was captured. During the operation youths attacked the troops with stones and the troops opened fire, wounding three, including one, Mustafa Wardani, seriously. (Ha'aretz, 1 February 1991)

69. On 3 February 1991, several incidents were reported in Rafah and Khan Younis, despite the total curfew imposed throughout the territories since the beginning of the Gulf war. One person was killed in Jenin (see list) and several others were shot and injured in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 4 February 1991)

70. On 5 February 1991, disturbances were reported in East Jerusalem and a shooting incident occurred in Illar, near Tulkarm, where a 16-year-old youth was shot and injured by troops. (Ha'aretz, 6 February 1991)

71. On 6 February 1991, incidents broke out in the West Bank when curfews were partially lifted to enable people to buy food. Several people were shot and injured in Nablus and Jenin. An IDF soldier was stabbed and injured by a Jenin resident near Nazareth. The attacker was apprehended. (Ha'aretz, 7 February 1991)

72. On 8 and 9 February 1991, an Israeli municipal guard at the Jerusalem Health Services in East Jerusalem was attacked by two Palestinians armed with a knife and an axe. The guard was slightly injured and the attackers were apprehended. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 February 1991)

73. On 10 February 1991, soldiers shot and wounded three wanted men in Askar camp. The three reportedly attempted to escape during a break in the curfew. Clashes broke out as the curfew was lifted. The curfew was reimposed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 February 1991)

74. On 11 February 1991, two youths, whose names were not given, were killed in Hirbet Kal'a village, near Ramallah, in the explosion of an old mortar shell. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 February 1991)

75. On 12 February 1991, scattered clashes were reported in several Gaza Strip camps. Four people were injured in Jabalia. In the West Bank, troops raided the village of Deir el-Ghussun, near Tulkarm, arresting 31 wanted men, most of whom belonged to the Fatah or the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 February 1991)

76. On 14 February 1991, a three-day strike was declared and several violent incidents were reported following the death of hundreds of Iraqi civilians in a United States bombing raid of a shelter in Baghdad. Three people were injured in Nablus, following which the curfew was reimposed in the town. Some 15 people were injured in clashes in Rafah and Sheikh Radwan, in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 February 1991)

77. 15 and 16 February 1991: despite continuing curfews, there were several violent clashes over the weekend. In Hebron, a Jewish settler opened fire at an Arab ambulance, injuring a passenger. Several petrol bombs were thrown at Israeli cars in the Jerusalem area. No one was hurt. Clashes were reported in several Gaza Strip camps. Two were injured. An Israeli soldier was seriously injured in the explosion of a booby-trapped charge in Netzarim, south of Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 February 1991)

78. On 17 February 1991, over 20 people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. In Kiryat Arba, thousands of prayer books were destroyed in an arson attempt on a printing shop. (Jerusalem Post, 18 February 1991)

79. On 18 February 1991, in a small number of incidents in the West Bank, two youths were shot and killed (see list) and one was injured and hospitalized. The number of Arab workers from the territories authorized to enter Israel was stepped up from 11,000 to 16,000, and the IDF policy of lifting curfews in most of the West Bank areas continued. (Ha'aretz, 19 February 1991)

80. On 19 February 1991, clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip as curfews were lifted in the Gaza, Rafah and Khan Younis areas. Four people were injured. In the West Bank and in East Jerusalem, there were several petrol bomb attacks. No one was hurt. In Zababdeh, near Jenin, a youth was hospitalized with a bullet wound in the leg. In Gaza, three masked men set fire to files in the office of the Save the Children Fund, a United States charity group. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 February 1991)

81. On 20 February 1991, in a small number of clashes, three persons, including one woman, were injured in Deir el-Balah, in the Gaza Strip. In Jenin, a youth aged 16 was injured in clashes with troops and in the Elon Moreh area, a boy aged 11, Aed Zukan, from Balata camp, was shot in the head, probably by civilians, in unclear circumstances. The boy was hospitalized and underwent surgery. He was reported to be out of danger. Palestinian sources reported that 10 armed settlers had abducted 4 shepherds, aged 17-20, in an area west of Beit Furik, near Nablus. A complaint was lodged with the Red Cross and the civil administration. The IDF had no knowledge of the incident. The IDF barred entry to Nablus to a delegation of Israeli and Palestinian physicians who tried to bring food to the town. (Ha'aretz, 21 February 1991)

82. On 21 February 1991, clashes broke out in Nablus as the curfew was lifted. Two people were slightly injured. Two were also injured in violent incidents in the Gaza Strip. Stone-throwing incidents were reported in East Jerusalem. An eight-year-old Arab boy was injured in A-Tur, when the car his father was driving was stoned. (Ha'aretz, 22 February 1991)

83. On 22 and 23 February 1991, in a small number of incidents, a youth was killed in Yatta (see list) and several people were injured. In Nablus, shots were fired at a military post near the casbah and soldiers returned fire. Military sources said that reports the previous week that an 11-year-old boy was injured by a bullet fired from a minibus belonging to the Elon Moreh settlement (see item of 20 February 1991), were incorrect, and that the boy may have been struck by a stone. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 February 1991)

84. On 25 February 1991, demonstrations and marches took place in several areas as curfews were partially lifted. Some 20 people were beaten by troops in Nablus. Burkin village, near Jenin, was placed under curfew following an incident in which four military jeeps were stoned as they entered the village. The soldiers opened fire, killing one of the stone-throwers (see list). Three persons were shot and seriously injured in clashes with troops in Jenin Camp, Abwein, near Ramallah, and in the Tulkarm region. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 February 1991)

85. On 26 February 1991, there was an increase in the number of violent incidents and clashes as the curfews were lifted in most of the areas. Four people, including a man aged 63 and his 4-year-old son, were injured in the Gaza Strip. Clashes were also reported in the Nablus area. (Ha'aretz, 27 February 1991)

86. On 27 February 1991, a small number of incidents were reported. A 20-year-old villager from Ruman, near Tulkarm, was shot and injured in a clash with troops. Pro-Iraqi demonstrations were reported in several West Bank areas. (Ha'aretz, 28 February 1991)

87. On 28 February 1991, an Israeli yeshiva student, Elhanan Atali (25), was murdered in the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, as he was on his way to the Wailing Wall. His body was found, with stab wounds, in an abandoned storeroom. Several suspects were detained for questioning. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 March 1991)

88. On 1 and 2 March 1991, the lifting of curfews in most of the towns and camps in the territories was accompanied by a resumption of violent clashes between youths and troops. Such clashes were reported in Nablus (a 16-year-old boy was shot and injured), and Jenin (a 24-year-old man, Nidal Aslayeh, was shot and injured). Arson incidents were reported in East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 March 1991)

89. On 3 March 1991, all day curfews were lifted in the entire Gaza Strip, but the night curfews remained in force. Violent incidents occurred in Jabalia and Shati' camps, in the Gaza Strip, and in the Nablus area, where five were injured, one seriously. Two of the wounded were women. In Awarta, which remained under curfew, a man who violated the curfew and threw stones at soldiers was shot and seriously injured. He was named as Abd al-Rahim Mahmud. (Ha'aretz, 4 March 1991)

90. On 3 March 1991, widespread stone-throwing incidents and clashes with troops were reported throughout the West Bank as most of the day curfews were lifted. Several persons were slightly injured. The IDF carried on operations in several villages and camps to arrest wanted activists. Three masked youths were arrested in the Tulkarm camp. A soldier was slightly injured in Gaza when a petrol bomb was thrown at him. Clashes were reported in the Rafah camp. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 March 1991)

91. On 6 March 1991, the number of violent clashes was on the increase and there were daily reports of injuries. One youth was killed in clashes during an IDF operation in Beit Rima (see list). Two youths were injured in clashes in Ein Beit al-Ma and the Jenin camp. Four were injured in Rafah. (Ha'aretz, 7 March 1991)

92. On 7 March 1991, an Israeli reservist was stabbed in Nablus and was hospitalized with medium wounds. Violent disturbances occurred in East Jerusalem. Twenty-three pupils, male and female, were detained. (Ha'aretz, 8 March 1991)

93. On 8 and 9 March 1991, a general strike, the first since the end of the Gulf war, was observed in the territories. It was called by the Unified Leadership of the Uprising to mark the thirty-ninth month of the uprising. Violent clashes were reported over the weekend in the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem and several West Bank areas. In the Gaza Strip dozens were injured

in the worst riots since the beginning of the Gulf war. A 17-year-old youth from East Jerusalem had his hand blown off in the explosion of a bomb he was manipulating. In Askar camp a 5-year-old girl was shot in the head during a clash. IDF sources said they did not know about that incident. Violent clashes were reported in Maghazi camp, Gaza, where troops entered a mosque and carried out arrests. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 March 1991)

94. On 10 March 1991, a 26-year-old man from the Gaza Strip stabbed to death four Israeli women in the West Jerusalem neighbourhood of Kiryat Yovel. The suspect was named as Mahmud Mustafa Hasan Alu-Jalaleh from Nazla, near Jabalia. The four victims were named as Mercedes Benita (52), Miryam Biton (21), Rosa Elispur (32) and Bella Levitzky (61). The suspect was captured. His two brothers and three nephews were also detained the next day and his house was to be demolished. Clashes with troops were reported in the Gaza Strip. Five Rafah residents were slightly injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 March 1991)

95. On 11 March 1991, an Israeli settler, Yigal Levinstein (40), was stabbed in Ramallah by a Palestinian woman aged 22. Soldiers fired at the woman, wounding her in the shoulder. Both the settler and the attacker were taken to hospital in moderate condition. The home village of the attacker, Beit Lakiya, was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 March 1991)

96. On 12 March 1991, most of the West Bank towns and camps were under curfew during the visit to the region by US Secretary of State James Baker. No major incidents were reported. At the Ketziot prison a security prisoner attacked a guard and was shot and injured by a security officer. A curfew was imposed on the section near where the assault took place. The wounded prisoner was hospitalized. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 March 1991)

97. On 13 March 1991, clashes were reported in several Gaza Strip camps. Three persons were injured. In Hebron, a settler shot at a Palestinian who had tried to stab him with a screwdriver. The attacker was hit in the head and was hospitalized. The IDF sealed the area and carried out searches. (Ha'aretz, 14 March 1991)

98. On 14 March 1991, five people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. A small number of incidents were reported in the West Bank. In El-Bireh a man who tried to attack soldiers with an iron bar was shot and injured by them. (Ha'aretz, 15 March 1991)

99. On 15 and 16 March 1991, violent clashes between masked youths and police were reported in Sawareh neighbourhood, East Jerusalem. Five people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. In Jenin, two people were shot and injured: Ahmed Abu-Farha (47) and Kamila Jamal (50). Muhammad Hamdan (55), from Salem, was hospitalized after being beaten during an interrogation. His son had been wanted for a year and a half. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 March 1991)

100. On 17 March 1991, a general strike was observed in the territories in sympathy with Iraq. In a small number of incidents four people were injured in the Gaza Strip and one in the West Bank. It was reported that some 39,000 Palestinians went to work in Israel despite the general strike and the start of Ramadan. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1991)

101. On 18 March 1991, clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip. Three persons were injured. In East Jerusalem a 63-year-old man was shot and slightly injured by unidentified people. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 March 1991)

102. On 19 March 1991, clashes were reported in Gaza Strip camps. Five people were injured. A violent clash was reported in Ein Beit al-Ma camp, near Nablus. One resident was injured and hospitalized. (Ha'aretz, 20 March 1991)

103. On 20 March 1991, a 70-year-old Israeli merchant, Mordekhai Reichman, was stabbed to death in his shop in Hadera. The attacker, an Arab, seen as he entered the shop, disappeared. A soldier shot and wounded a Palestinian he said tried to run him down in Tulkarm. In several clashes in the Gaza Strip six people were injured. An 11-year-old settler-girl was injured when the car in which she was riding with her family was stoned in East Jerusalem. She reportedly suffered a fractured skull. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 March 1991)

104. On 21 March 1991, a 17-year-old youth from the Gaza Strip stabbed and injured two Israeli soldiers in Hod-Hasharon, in central Israel. The attacker was captured. Another stabbing attack by a Palestinian occurred in Bnei-Brak, in central Israel, where an Israeli man aged 24 was injured by an Arab who fled but was later captured. Clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip. Four were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 March 1991)

105. On 22 and 23 March 1991, many West Bank rural areas remained under curfew. In Awarta, the curfew was lifted for two hours to permit residents to buy food, but riots broke out and troops used plastic bullets to disperse the crowd. In other violent clashes over the weekend one wanted youth was killed (see list) and six injured, including a 16-year-old girl. In violent clashes in the Gaza Strip four were shot and injured, including Attiya Khaden Jaffer (16), from Sajai'ya, Gaza, who was shot in the head by troops after they were attacked with stones and blocks. The man believed to have stabbed to death Israeli merchant Mordekhai Reichman was caught after he stabbed and injured an Israeli couple, Moshe and Dvora Bugieski from Moshav Ginot Hadar, and an Israeli Arab, Jissar Zarka. The suspect was reportedly aged 30, from Sheikh Radwan in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 March 1991)

106. On 24 March 1991, serious rioting broke out in Jabalia camp after it became known that expulsion orders had been issued against three Fatah activists, residents of the camp. Twelve people were shot and injured. A 27-year-old man from Deir el-Balah was shot and injured when he failed to stop at a road block. Disturbances were reported in the Old City of Jerusalem, when crowds prevented a Jewish rabbi from praying at the entrance to the Temple Mount. A Jenin resident, Munir a-Rifai, was abducted from his home by armed and masked men. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 March 1991)

107. On 25 March 1991, clashes continued in the Gaza Strip. Five were injured. Military sources reported that disturbances and violent incidents were on the increase in the region over the past few days. In a clash in Ein Beit al-Ma camp near Nablus a 16-month-old child was hit in the hip by a live bullet. The Sheikh Radwan resident suspected of killing an Israeli merchant and injuring three others was named as Fares Barud Fares (30). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 March 1991)

108. On 26 March 1991, a Jewish settler, Yair Mendelssohn (30), from Dolev, near Ramallah, was killed by unidentified Arab assailants who ambushed his car near Ein Kinya, shot the car, causing it to crash, and then attacked the driver with axes and stones. A business strike was observed in the Gaza Strip in protest over the proposed expulsion of four Fatah activists. Four people were injured in Jabalia in violent clashes. In clashes in the West Bank four persons were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 March 1991)

109. On 27 March 1991, several shots were fired at an Israeli car on the Samu'-Atniel road, south of Hebron. No one was hurt. Samu' village was placed under curfew. In clashes in the Gaza Strip four people were injured. An East Jerusalem resident, Amin Badran (45), was found dead in Ras el-Amud neighbourhood. Police did not know whether the killing was linked with personal motives or with political ones. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 March 1991)

110. On 28 March 1991, serious rioting and clashes were reported in many areas: one person was killed (see list) and 58 were injured, most of them in Rafah and Nablus. A soldier was injured when a charge exploded in Bethlehem. The worst rioting occurred in Shabura, Rafah, in Khan Younis and in Jabalia camp. In clashes in Nablus two persons were shot and injured and some 100 were beaten by troops. A 74-year-old Israeli, Shmuel Rubha, was stabbed and injured near the Western Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem. Pupils of a nearby yeshiva occupied four Arab shops, police closed the area and rounded up some 30 Arabs for questioning; all suspects were later released. A group of 10 masked men threw two petrol bombs at the car of Rabbi Tzuriel from the Shavei Shomron settlement. The driver fired shots into the air. The incident occurred near Nur Shams camp. (Jerusalem Post, Ha'aretz, 29 March 1991)

111. On 29 and 30 March 1991, widespread curfews were imposed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to prevent rioting on Land Day (30 March 1991). A small number of incidents nevertheless occurred, mostly in camps in the Gaza Strip. Four people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 March 1991)

112. On 31 March 1991, in several violent clashes four people were injured in the Gaza Strip. Exchange of fire was reported in Jenin between wanted youths and soldiers. Parts of the town were placed under curfew. A youth was killed in a violent clash in Tulkarm camp (see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 April 1991)

B. Administration of justice, including the right to a fair trial

1. Palestinian population

113. On 3 December 1990, the Gaza military court sentenced Salam Sihaimi al-Hatib (22), from Rimal neighbourhood in Gaza, to seven years' imprisonment and five years' suspended term. He was convicted of recruiting four residents for illegal activities, attacking six Gaza residents and preparing petrol bombs. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 December 1990)

114. On 10 December 1990, the Nablus military court reduced by 30 days the prison term given to Palestinian journalist Radwan Abu Ayash. He had been placed under a six-month administrative detention order for his alleged involvement with strike committees and other activities linked with the uprising. The court's decision came after Abu Ayash appealed to the military appeal board. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 December 1990)

115. On 19 December 1990, the Gaza military court imposed prison sentences on four Khan Younis residents convicted of killing an alleged collaborator, Hussein Abu Odeh; Ataf Abd el-Fatah Ahmed Nasser (28), was sentenced to two life terms; Nizar Mahmud Sayed al-Masri (24), was sentenced to life imprisonment plus 10 years; Yasser Mohammed Ali Abed (19), to life imprisonment plus 10 years and Abd a-Salam Muhammad Yassuf (27), to life imprisonment plus 20 years. The four acted for a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) strike committee. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 December 1990)

116. On 23 December 1990, the military court in Lod sentenced two youths, aged 17, from Beit Hanina, to 13 years' imprisonment each for throwing petrol bombs at a policeman's private car. The policeman was seriously injured. The attack took place on 9 September 1989 in Jerusalem. The policeman was named as Reuver Perlemutter. The names of the two youths, who are minors, were not revealed. (Ha'aretz, 24 December 1990)

117. On 25 December 1990, it was reported that the Jerusalem magistrates' court had sentenced Ramadan Gorav (20), the brother of one of those killed on the Temple Mount, to 15 months' imprisonment and 6 months' suspended term, for planning to kill a policeman as an act of revenge. (Jerusalem Post, 25 December 1990)

118. On 25 December 1990, the Gaza military court sentenced Faraj Ajur (25), Bassam Daoud (19) and Nasser Nasser (20), all from Gaza, to life imprisonment. They were convicted of killing several persons whom they accused of collaboration. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1990)

119. On 26 December 1990, the Nablus military court sentenced Abdel Rauf Attiya (19), from Nablus, to life imprisonment, for his involvement in the murder of several alleged collaborators. (Jerusalem Post, 27 December 1990)

120. On 2 January 1991, Muhammad Abu Zaid (58), director of Jenin's Islamic Council and an Al-Aqsa Mosque preacher, was ordered held in administrative detention for one year. (Jerusalem Post, 3 January 1991)

121. On 2 January 1991, the military court in Nablus extended the detention of 10 members of charity organizations in the Kalkilya area, linked with the Hamas movement, until the end of legal proceedings. The 10 are held at the Far'a jail. Two of them, Sheikh Bilal Hanun and Sheikh Riad Lawil, had charges filed against them. (Ha'aretz, 3 January 1991)

122. On 6 January 1991, a second Al-Aqsa Mosque preacher, Sheikh Hamed Bitawi from Tulkarm, was ordered held in administrative detention for one year. Ahmed Haj (55), a principal at a United Nations elementary school in Nablus, was also ordered held. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 January 1991)

123. On 14 January 1991, the High Court of Justice ordered the IDF to distribute gas masks to all residents of the territories. The decision was given in response to a petition by a Bethlehem woman, Miladi Morcos, through the Society of St. Ives, a Roman Catholic legal aid agency.
Justice Aharon Barak sharply criticized Defence Ministry Attorney Malkiel Blass, who claimed that the issue of who should or should not receive a gas mask was a security, not a legal, issue. The judge described the current distribution policy "a blatant discrimination" between Jewish settlers and Palestinian residents of the West Bank. It was later announced that the defence authorities would start distributing 173,000 gas masks to West Bank residents living close to the Green Line, "as of today". (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1991)

124. On 24 January 1991, it was reported that since the outbreak of the Gulf war some 100 residents of the territories had been put on speedy trial for breaking curfew orders. Sentences were up to 3 months' imprisonment and fines of up to NIS 1,000 ($500). (Ha'aretz, 24 January 1991)

125. On 29 January 1991, Sari Nusseibeh was placed on six-month administrative detention on suspicion of transferring security information for Iraq's use. Nusseibeh is a philosophy lecturer at Bir Zeit University and is considered one of the leading moderate Palestinian figures in the territories. In a statement, the Defence Ministry said Nusseibeh was detained "for the subversive activity of collecting security information for Iraqi intelligence, especially after missile attacks on Israel ... He acted as coordinator for forwarding security information to various elements, including PLO elements abroad". On 3 February 1991, the Defence Ministry agreed to reduce the detention of Sari Nusseibeh from six to three months. The Jerusalem district court judge suggested the reduction after seeing the summary and conclusion of the secret police file on Nusseibeh and after he was convinced the detention was a preventive one, justified by the state of war (in the Gulf). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 January 1991, 4 February 1991)

126. On 6 February 1991, the Tel Aviv district court sentenced Abd el-Halim Abdallah (24), from Shati' camp in the Gaza Strip, to 20 years' imprisonment. He was convicted of attempting to murder Israeli citrus-grower Avraham Shafir on 16 October 1990. (Ha'aretz, 7 February 1991)

127. On 12 February 1991, it was reported that the Supreme Court had reduced by one year a prison term given to Intissar al-Hak (21), from Jebel Mukabar in East Jerusalem, after the woman gave birth to a child while in prison. Al-Hak had been sentenced by the Jerusalem district court to four years in jail and two years' suspended term, after being convicted of trying to set fire to a civilian bus on 30 October 1989. At the time of the incident, al-Hak was in her seventh month of pregnancy. She appealed to the Supreme Court against her sentence and the court reduced it, because she had given birth and was "taking care of her baby with devotion". (Ha'aretz, 12 February 1991)

128. On 14 February 1991, a Tel Aviv magistrates' court extended by 15 days the detention of Ashraf Belugi (19), from Gaza, suspected of taking part in the murder of three Israelis in Jaffa on 14 December 1990. The judge said he agreed to extend the detention because the youth had not expressed any regret for his deeds and because police were still searching for his accomplice. (Jerusalem Post, 15 February 1991)

129. On 19 February 1991, the Nablus military court rejected an appeal by Palestinian lawyer-journalist Ziad Abu Ziad against a six-month administrative detention order. Another journalist, Radwan Abu Ayash, who had been put under administrative detention at the same time, also appealed against the order and, one month earlier, the same judge had accepted his appeal and reduced his detention by one month. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 February 1991)

130. On 27 February 1991, the Beersheba district court sentenced Nahed Yusuf Jundiyeh (18) and Muhammad Mahmud Hamdiyeh (19), from the Gaza Strip, to 30 years' imprisonment each for the murder on 13 July 1989 of an Israeli contractor, Zalman Shlein, from Gan Yavneh. (Ha'aretz, 28 February 1991)

131. On 27 February 1991, the Jenin military court sentenced Ziad Zayud, from Silat a-Hartiyeh, to 12 years' imprisonment for various terrorist acts, including arson, throwing petrol bombs and membership of a terrorist organization. (Ha'aretz, 28 February 1991)

132. On 4 March 1991, it was reported that the military court in Nablus sentenced Nabil Mughrabi (30), from Tulkarm to 18 days in jail and fined him NIS 10 ($4). He was arrested after he called "Allahu Akbar" during the night of the first Iraqi missile attack on Israel. (Ha'aretz, 4 March 1991)

133. On 4 March 1991, the military court in Lod gave Yasser Hijazi (23), from Mazra'at a-Sharkiyeh, near Ramallah, a life sentence. He was convicted of killing a Canadian tourist, Marnie Kimelman (19), on a Tel Aviv beach on 28 July 1990. He had planted a bag with a bomb in it on the beach. The explosion also injured 19 persons and caused material damage. (Ha'aretz, 5 March 1991)

134. On 5 March 1991, the Tel Aviv district court sentenced two minors, aged 17, from Nablus to 30 years' imprisonment each, for killing a yeshiva student, Baruch Heizler, on a bus going from Petah Tikva to Tel Aviv, on 2 December 1990. The two youths admitted the facts. Three female passengers were injured in the attack. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 March 1991)

135. On 7 March 1991, Taber Shriteh, a journalist from Gaza, was released on bail of NIS 10,000 ($4,500) after being arrested five weeks earlier on suspicion of belonging to Hamas and failing to report an illegally owned facsimile machine to the authorities. (Jerusalem Post, 8 March 1991)

136. On 14 March 1991, the military court in Hebron sentenced three Hebron residents to terms ranging from 7 to 15 years for membership of a Hamas cell and throwing petrol bombs at Israeli vehicles. (Ha'aretz, 15 March 1991)

137. On 18 March 1991, the military court in Jenin sentenced Nasser Atik (22), from Burkin, to three life terms: Abdel-Karim Awis (20) and Iyal Abu-Saba were each sentenced to life imprisonment, and Abdullah Zufeiri (20), was sentenced to 12 years in jail. The four were convicted of murder, attempted murder and other hostile acts. Two of their victims were named as Lutfi Ibrahim Saleh, killed on 17 June 1990, and Jaber al-Buti, killed in December 1988. The military court in Nablus sentenced Rana Abu Kishk (17), a Tulkarm schoolgirl, to eight years' imprisonment for stabbing and wounding a soldier on 22 September 1990. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 March 1991)

138. On 25 March 1991, the magistrates court in Petah Tikva remanded Fares Barud Fares (30), from Sheikh Radwan, for 15 more days. He is suspected of killing Mordekhai Reichman, from Hadera, and wounding three other Israelis. (Ha'aretz, 26 March 1991)

139. On 26 March 1991, the military court in Jenin extended until the end of proceedings the detention of Muhammed Sabá (17), from Jenin refugee camp, suspected of killing warder Kamal Fares in the Jenin jail on 8 November 1990, and of killing two alleged collaborators. (Ha'aretz, 27 March 1991)

140. On 27 March 1991, the military court in Gaza sentenced Hashem Abd Rabu Mahmud Muhammad (27), from Khan Younis camp, to 10 life terms. He was convicted of killing 6 local residents suspected of being informers, attempting to kill 4 others and conspiring to kill 11 more. He also reportedly organized "shock troops" of the PFLP and ordered several killings. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 March 1991)

141. On 31 March 1991, it was reported that the Tel Aviv district court had sentenced a Khan Younis resident, Ala a-Din Abu Sata, to 30 months' imprisonment for illegally entering Israel and taking a pistol into the Gaza Strip. He reportedly travelled to Israel despite being declared by the Civil Administration as prohibited from entering Israel. (Ha'aretz, 31 March 1991)

2. Israelis

142. On 13 December 1990, a special military court in Tel Aviv convicted A/M (Col.) Yaacov Sadeh of causing the death by negligence of Mahmud Yassin al-Sarraj (15). The incident occurred on 31 July 1989 when Col. Sadeh fired plastic bullets after the jeep in which he was patrolling was stoned. The court ruled that Sadeh ignored firing orders on the use of plastic bullets and the shot was improperly directed at the upper part of the youth's body. The court said it was impossible to determine whether the threat to life was serious enough to warrant opening fire. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 December 1990)

143. On 20 December 1990, a soldier of the Golani Brigade was sentenced to 28 days in jail for shooting and seriously wounding a Nablus municipal worker, in violation of standing firing orders. The incident occurred on 18 December 1990 when the soldier opened fire at a car with three municipal workers after the car had been authorized to go on its way. One of the workers, Hassan Ali Abdel Latif (55), was seriously injured, and the incident sparked off violent clashes in the town. The Governor of Nablus and the Civil Administration apologized on behalf of the IDF to the Nablus municipality. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 December 1990)

144. On 26 December 1990, it was reported that the last members of the Jewish underground remaining in prison, Menahem Livni, Shaul Nir and Uzi Sharbah, were about to be released on parole after their sentences were reduced by President Chaim Herzog. (Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1990)

145. On 31 December 1990, it was reported that the Central Region Office of the Judge Advocate-General had decided to close the inquiry file against two soldiers who, on 22 December 1989, shot and killed Shifa Alawna (15), from Jaba, near Jenin, and injured her brother, aged 4, and sister, aged 18. The incident occurred when troops were trying to capture Mohammad Alawna, a wanted man, who was seen entering his home. An officer and other soldiers opened fire into the house despite the fact that nine family members, including women and children, were inside. The soldiers opened fire after the family blocked the entrance with a refrigerator and Shifa Alawna threw a knife at the officer. (Ha'aretz, 31 December 1990)

146. On 11 January 1991, Col. Yaacov Sadeh, former deputy commander of the Gaza Strip, who had been convicted of causing the death of a Palestinian boy aged 15 from Bureij camp through negligence, was sentenced to 6 months' suspended term and was given a "harsh reprimand" by a special military tribunal. The incident giving rise to the charge occurred in July 1989, when Col. Sadeh fired plastic bullets at a group of youths at a distance of 70 metres, killing Mahmud Yassin al-Sarraj. The court earlier ruled that Sadeh had ignored orders on the use of plastic bullets and that the shot was improperly directed at the upper part of the boy's body. It said it was impossible to determine whether the threat to life was serious enough to warrant Sadeh's opening fire. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 January 1991)

147. On 14 January 1991, the Jerusalem magistrate's court sentenced Rabbi Moshe Levinger to four months' imprisonment for attacking an Arab family in Hebron and insulting an IDF soldier. He was also given a four months' suspended sentence. He was convicted of entering the home of the Samuh family in May 1988, after his daughter complained she had been harassed by Arab children. He attacked the mother and her son, and tried to attack the woman's seven-year-old daughter. The judge rejected a defence request that Levinger should spend the time doing military service, instead of a prison term. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1991)

148. On 4 February 1991, it was reported that the Jerusalem district court sentenced two GSS interrogators to six months' imprisonment each, after convicting them of causing the death of a security prisoner in the Gaza jail. The incident occurred on 9 December 1990, when Khaled Sheikh Ali was brought to the GSS wing in the Gaza jail on suspicion of hiding firearms to help terrorists carry out acts of sabotage. The two interrogators beat the detainee during his interrogation and caused his death. Following a bargaining plea between the prosecution and the defence, the two were charged with causing death by negligence, instead of manslaughter, and they pleaded guilty to the new charge. The two had earlier been suspended from service by the GSS head. Their lawyers said they intended to appeal against the sentence. (Ha'aretz, 4 February 1991)

149. On 7 March 1991, four Kiryat Arba settlers were arrested on suspicion of killing a Palestinian woman, Aziza Salem Jaber (25), in revenge for the killing of two Israelis. The killing of the woman occurred on 6 August 1990, shortly after the killing of Ronen Karman (18) and Lior Tobol (17). Aziza Jaber was killed when shots were fired at the car in which she was riding, hitting her in the head. On 8 March 1991, two of the settlers, Nahshon Wolf (34) and Meir Kuzriel (44) were remanded, the first for 15 days and the second for 7 days. Police claimed in court that Wolf had admitted the murder, saying he shot the woman to avenge the killing of the two Israelis. The other suspects were released. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8-10 March 1991)

150. On 14 March 1991, the Jerusalem district courts sentenced 12 Kiryat Arba settlers to prison terms ranging from one to four months. They were found guilty of breaking into the Dheisheh camp on 6 June 1987, shooting, beating soldiers and committing other offences. Three of the suspects were acquitted. (Ha'aretz, 14 March 1991)

151. On 17 March 1991, the Tel Aviv district court sentenced Ami Popper (22), from Rishon Lezion to seven concurrent life terms for shooting to death 7 Arab workers on 20 May 1990, plus an additional 20 years for the attempted murder of 10 others. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1991)

C. Treatment of civilians

1. General developments

(a) Harassment and physical ill-treatment

152. On 21 January 1991, it was reported that border policemen had, according to residents of Silwan, in East Jerusalem, deliberately damaged cars, solar water tanks and other property in the neighbourhood after residents shouted out pro-Iraqi slogans at them. One resident, Abed Shayuki, told a reporter that he saw policemen breaking window-panes with clubs. The residents said 10 cars were damaged. (Ha'aretz, 21 January 1991)

153. On 20 March 1991, more details were given about the situation in Awarta, south-east of Nablus, which had been under curfew for 23 days. According to the report residents had been complaining of shortages in food, medicines and water. There were no doctors in the village and the doctor who regularly went to the local clinic could not reach the village owing to the curfew. The village did not have running water or a sewage system. Owing to the curfew residents could not reach the wells and supply themselves with water, and could not empty the cesspits. Four hundred villagers normally went to work in Israel. Others made their livelihood in farming. Because of the curfew all means of livelihood were inaccessible. Since the curfew was imposed, settlers from nearby settlements allegedly uprooted over 3,000 olive trees along the main road in retaliation for stone-throwing. (Ha'aretz, 20 March 1991)

(b) Collective punishment

(i) General developments

154. On 6 December 1990, it was reported that, according to a report prepared by Betzelem, the Israeli authorities in the territories resorted to administrative measures that amounted to collective punishment. These included the imposition of curfews and closure on an entire locality in order to collect taxes or other debts from individual residents; closing educational institutions, cutting telephone lines, restricting travelling abroad, cutting electricity and water supplies, and restricting marketing of farm products. In addition, sanctions were applied for security offences against persons who were not responsible for committing the offences. Such sanctions included demolition and sealing of houses and uprooting of trees. The Betzelem report was sharply criticized by the IDF spokesman, who explained that curfews were a means to restore order. It was a non-violent means aimed at protecting the population by preventing inciters from exploiting a sensitive situation, the spokesman said. (Ha'aretz, 6 December 1990)

(ii) Demolition of houses

a. List of houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed

155. The following table provides details concerning houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed between 1 December 1990 and 31 March 1991 in the occupied territories and the circumstances of their demolition or sealing as reported in various newspapers. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the table:

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

Date	Place	Remarks and source
2 Dec. 1990	Azmut and Ras Attiya villages	The homes of the three Palestinians involved in the stabbing attack in a bus near Tel Aviv were sealed. The three were named as Muhammad Sawalha and Husni Sawalha, both aged 17 and from the village of Azmut, and Jasser Dweikat (17), from Ras Attiya, who was shot and killed in the attack. (H, JP, 4 Dec. 1990)
5 Dec. 1990	Al-Amari camp, near Ramallah	The home of Nasser Naji Abu Hamid was demolished. He was suspected of leading a strike committee affiliated with the Fatah known as the "Masked Lion". (H, 6 Dec. 1990)
18 Dec. 1990	Dura	The homes of Ibrahim Amaida and Khaled Fakusa, as well as that of Sufian Kader, in the nearby village of Beit Arush Fuka, were sealed. The three were suspected of belonging to a group responsible for killing an alleged collaborator. (H, 19 Dec. 1990)
19 Dec. 1990	Nablus	The home of Shukri Tabila was sealed. He has been wanted for 18 months, had been arrested in August 1989 and was suspected of planning to kill an alleged collaborator. (H, JP, 20 Dec. 1990)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
19 Dec. 1990	Barta'a	Six homes were demolished on the grounds that they had been built illegally. The demolitions gave rise to rioting with several people injured and several detained. (H, 20 Dec. 1990)
20 Dec. 1990	El-Bireh	The home of Yahya Ajuri was demolished. He was suspected of killing alleged collaborators. (JP, 21 Dec. 1990)
20 Dec. 1990	Deir Ibzi'	The home of Mahmud Rai was sealed. He was suspected of killing alleged collaborators. (JP, 21 Dec. 1990)
20 Dec. 1990	Hizma	The home of Faisal Abdallah was sealed. He was suspected of stabbing an Israeli food supplier, Moshe Koran, on 22 October 1990 in East Jerusalem, and of planning to kill alleged collaborators. (JP, 21 Dec. 1990)
23 Dec. 1990	Al-Amari camp	A room in the home of Salah Adawi was sealed. He was suspected of belonging to a group responsible for killing alleged collaborators. (H, 24 Dec. 1990)
7 Feb. 1991	Jaba, in the Jenin area	The house of Yusuf Abdel Rahman Salameh was sealed. Salameh stabbed a reservist in Nazareth the previous day. (H, 8 Feb. 1991)
7 Feb. 1991	Nablus	The house of Muhammad Kamhawi was demolished. Kamhawi's son, Kamal (35), was recently sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. (H, 10 Feb. 1991)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
18 Feb. 1991	Rafah	The houses of three suspected members of Fatah strike committees were demolished. The men were named as Ramzi Taim, Abd el-Munaem Abd el-Nasser and Abd Abu Kaud. (H, 20 Feb. 1991)
21 Feb. 1991	Asira a-Shamaliya, near Nablus	The house of Sadki Ja'abra was demolished and that of Ahmed Shuli was sealed. Ja'abra's son, Amer (22), confessed to the killing of an alleged collaborator. The son of Shuli, Zaher (23), was arrested on suspicion of killing an alleged collaborator. (H, 22 Feb. 1991)
21 Feb. 1991	Jenin	The house of Rateb Awais was sealed. His son, Abd el-Karim (23), was arrested three months earlier. (H, 22 Feb. 1991)
13 March 1991	Jabalia camp	The house of Mahmud Mustafa Hassan Abu-Jala was demolished. He had earlier stabbed to death four Israeli women in Jerusalem. (H, 17 March 1991)
14 March 1991	Jabalia camp	The house of Kamal Othman Ziada, an activist in a shock committee, was demolished. (H, 17 March 1991)
25 March 1991	Beit Lahiya	The house of Imad Ali Abdallah Abu Rian was sealed. He was suspected of stabbing two soldiers in Hod Hasharon. (H, 26 March 1991)

b. Other measures

156. On 3 January 1991, it was reported that the High Court of Justice was requested to issue an interim injunction against the IDF commander in the Gaza Strip who intended to demolish 10 houses located close to a military post in Jabalia camp. The IDF reportedly informed the owners two weeks earlier of its intention to demolish the houses "for imperative military needs", and to compensate them. The owners, through Attorney Leah Tsemel, petitioned the High Court, arguing that their houses were not used for any violent activity. (Ha'aretz, 3 January 1991)

157. On 17 February 1991, the High Court of Justice authorized the IDF to demolish 10 houses in the Jabalia camp, in the Gaza Strip, "for operational reasons". The decision came in response to a petition filed three months earlier by the owners of the buildings, a block of houses with shops, situated between the camp and an IDF post. The High Court first issued an interim injunction forbidding the army to demolish the buildings until the region commander had explained the reasons for the proposed demolition. The state representative told the Court that children used the buildings as a hiding place after throwing stones at the IDF post. The High Court accepted the argument and noted that the number of violent incidents in the area justified the demolition. (Ha'aretz, 18 February 1991)

158. On 15 March 1991, it was reported that Ahmed Damati (45), from Kalkilya, was informed by the IDF of the intention to demolish his house. His son Khaled (17), had been arrested two months earlier on suspicion of killing two alleged collaborators. The house slated for demolition is 180 square metres large and houses eight people. (Ha'aretz, 15 March 1991)

(ii) Imposition of curfews, sealing off or closing areas

159. On 1 December 1990, curfews were imposed in the Jenin area. The curfew in Ein Beit al-Ma camp near Nablus remained in force. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 December 1990)

160. On 3 December 1990, curfews were in force in Tulkarm, Jenin, Deir Sharaf, Askar and Ein Beit al-Ma. (Ha'aretz, 4 December 1990)

161. On 4 December 1990, curfews remained in force in Deir Sharaf (9th day), Ein Beit al-Ma camp (6th day), Askar (3rd day) and Azmut (2nd day). (Ha'aretz, 5 December 1990)

162. On 5 December 1990, the centre of Ramallah was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 December 1990)

163. On 6 December 1990, curfews were imposed in many towns and villages and the IDF presence was stepped up in order to avert widespread disturbances on the third anniversary of the uprising. Nablus, Jenin, the centre of Ramallah, parts of Hebron, Askar, Ein Beit al-Ma, Ein Yabrud, Azmut, Sheikh Radwan, Jabalia, Beit Lahiya and Shati' were placed under curfew, or remained under previously imposed curfews. (Ha'aretz, 7 December 1990)

164. On 10 December 1990, the general curfew in the Gaza Strip was lifted, except for Bani Suheila, where a youth was killed after attacking a border policeman. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 December 1990)

165. On 11 December 1990, curfews were reimposed in Jabalia, Shati', Sheikh Radwan, Bani Suheila and Beit Lahiya. Bethlehem and nearby villages (Husan, Nahalin, Beit Jallah, Batir, Khader, Dheisheh, Aida and al-Azza) remained under curfew, and Beit Sahur was declared a closed military zone. Curfew also remained in force in Ein Beit al-Ma camp near Nablus (13th day), Askar (10th day), Balata (6th day) and Azmut (9th day). (Ha'aretz, 12 December 1990)

166. On 14 and 15 December 1990, curfews remained in force in Azmut, Nur Shams and parts of Bethlehem. A closure was imposed on the seashore of the Gaza Strip to prevent the escape of possible suspects of the Jaffa murders. Several camps were placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 December 1990)

167. On 17 December 1990, the seashore closure in Gaza was lifted. (Ha'aretz, 18 December 1990)

168. On 23 December 1990, curfews were imposed in Yamun and Nahalin. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 December 1990)

169. On 25 December 1990, curfews remained in force in Salfit and Deir al-Hatab in Nablus district. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1990)

170. On 27 December 1990, Shati' camp was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 December 1990)

171. On 28 and 29 December 1990, curfews were lifted in Nablus and Ein Beit al-Ma. They remained in force in Askar, Balata, Awarta, Salfit, Kabatiya, Anabta, Danaba, Jenin camp, Tulkarm camp and Nur Shams. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 December 1990)

172. On 31 December 1990, large areas were under curfew, including the towns of Nablus and Jenin. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 January 1991)

173. On 1 January 1991, widespread curfews were imposed in the territories to prevent disorders on Fatah Day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 January 1991)

174. On 2 January 1991, curfews were imposed in Balata, old and new Askar camp, Beit Sahur, Kabatiya, Nablus, the Beit Hadassa area in Hebron and Silwan in East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 January 1991)

175. On 3 January 1991, the curfews imposed on wide areas in the West Bank were lifted. (Ha'aretz, 4 January 1991)

176. On 6 January 1991, curfews were in force in parts of Hebron, Anabta, Far'a camp and several camps near Bethlehem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 January 1991)

177. On 7 January 1991, curfews remained in force in refugee camps near Bethlehem, Anabta, Jalazun, Bani Naim and parts of Jenin and Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 January 1991)

178. On 8 January 1991, curfews were imposed in Jabalia, Shati' and Sheikh Radwan camps. Many areas in the West Bank were under curfew: Kabatiya, Anabta, Bani Naim, Far'a, Dheisheh, Jenin, Jalazun and parts of Hebron. (Ha'aretz, 9 January 1991)

179. On 15 January 1991, a "preventive curfew" was imposed in Jabalia, Shati', Nuseirat, Khan Younis, Masrawa, Beit Lahiya and Bureij camps - totalling a population of some 250,000. Curfews were imposed in all the refugee camps in the West Bank and in Nablus and Jenin. Tulkarm was declared a closed military zone. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 January 1991)

180. On 17 January 1991, most of the towns, villages and camps in the territories were under curfew. Silwan and a-Tur were placed under curfew to prevent a further deterioration of the situation, following violent clashes. (Ha'aretz, 18 January 1991)

181. On 18 and 19 January 1991, a tight IDF curfew continued in the territories. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 January 1991)

182. On 20 January 1991, curfews were lifted for three hours in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 January 1991)

183. On 21 January 1991, the general curfew in the territories remained in force for the sixth day running since the outbreak of the Gulf war. (Ha'aretz, 22 January 1991)

184. On 25 January 1991, it was reported that the Coordinating Committee for International Non-Governmental Organizations charged that the continuing curfew in the territories was endangering the life and livelihood of 1.7 million residents of the territories. The organizers held a press conference in East Jerusalem. They also alleged that the IDF was preventing people from going to hospital, clinics and doctors. They said that the farming sector was the most heavily affected by the curfew. Defence sources reacted by saying that the IDF and the Civil Administration regularly lifted the curfew to allow residents to buy food. Several sectors, lawyers, farmers, cattle owners and wholesale traders were allowed free movement in spite of the curfew. Bakeries and pharmacies were allowed to remain open day and night. UNRWA depots were full of foodstuff and there were no food shortages, the sources said. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 January 1991)

185. On 26 January 1991, the curfews were lifted for several hours in parts of the West Bank, including Nablus, Kalkilya and Jenin. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 January 1991)

186. On 27 January 1991, the curfews in the territories remained in force. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 January 1991)

187. On 31 January 1991, in Nablus the curfew was lifted for six hours and in Tulkarm for three hours. (Ha'aretz, 1 February 1991)

188. On 31 January 1991, it was reported that Palestinians in the territories were running short of money to buy goods and that there was no food to buy. The Nablus Chamber of Commerce sent Defence Minister Arens a letter requesting that international organizations be allowed to distribute food to needy families and that the curfew be lifted. Complaints were made that even while the West Bank was under curfew the Civil Administration continued to carry out tax collection operations, especially during the night. Other complaints spoke of doctors prevented from entering villages in the Jenin, Ramallah and Jordan Valley regions. Only 32 per cent of the employees of al-Ittihad hospital in Nablus were authorized to work. Employees of al-Mukassad, Saint John and Augusta Victoria hospitals who reside in the territories were not allowed to go to work. A large quantity of farm products, including milk products, had to be destroyed owing to the impossibility of marketing them to the areas under curfew. (Ha'aretz, 1 February 1991; Jerusalem Post, 31 January 1991)

189. On 3 February 1991, the deputy coordinator of the Civil Administration, Brig.-Gen. Freddie Zach, told a press conference that the curfew in the territories would last as long as Israel was under missile attack. He added that, while he recognized the severe hardship of Palestinians, Israel was in a "state of emergency" and the curfew was necessary to "prevent violence and to prevent casualties on both sides". (Jerusalem Post, 4 February 1991)

190. On 5 February 1991, the Association of Israeli-Palestinian Physicians for Human Rights filed a petition with the High Court of Justice requesting it to force the Defence Minister and the IDF commanders in the territories to enable all hospitals in the territories to resume full activity and to authorize the free movement, despite the curfew, of all those who might need their services. The Court was also asked to order the opening of private clinics around the clock. The petitioners claimed that the curfew imposed in the territories amounted to a blockade. For example, since the beginning of the war, patients from the territories who wanted to go to a hospital in East Jerusalem had to have a special authorization from the Civil Administration. Patients had difficulties in obtaining such authorizations owing to the curfew and to their fear of soldiers manning road blocks. In the West Bank, there were only 20 ambulances for a population of nearly 800,000. (Ha'aretz, 6 February 1991)

191. On 5 February 1991, the coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmuel Goren, announced that the curfew in the territories would be eased in three stages: (a) allowing more plants and businesses to open; (b) enabling residents to receive money, either by crossing into Jordan and back or through any local branch of the Amman-Cairo Bank (the cash allowance for a returning resident was doubled to 1,000 Jordanian dinars); and (c) busing of workers to jobs in Israel on a selective basis. Security permitting, this last measure would come after others had been taken. Goren said there was no food shortage in the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 6 February 1991)

192. On 5 February 1991, the curfews were partially lifted in the West Bank towns and villages. In Nablus and the nearby camps, the curfews remained in force. (Ha'aretz, 6 February 1991)

193. On 7 February 1991, the Association for Civil Rights in Israel made a second appeal to Defence Minister Arens to end the curfew in the territories, describing the situation there as being "on the brink of starvation" in several areas. Some of the residents had no money left to buy food. Agents of UNRWA working in the Gaza Strip reported that flour and milk had so far been distributed to 45,000 out of the 135,000 families there. At that rate, stocks would be exhausted in 20 days, they said. (Ha'aretz, 8 February 1991)

194. On 11 February 1991, the general curfews remained in force throughout the territories, but were lifted for several hours to allow people to buy food. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 February 1991)

195. On 14 February 1991, the curfew was reimposed in Nablus. The curfew in Rafah was reimposed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 February 1991)

196. On 15 February 1991, the IDF barred a food convoy organized by Israeli left-wing activists from entering al-Amari camp near Ramallah in order to hand foodstuffs over to the local UNRWA office. The previous day, the activists had handed over nearly 3 tons of food at the camp without hindrance. Another food convoy, made up of some 50 private cars, went to the Shabura camp in the Gaza Strip, in coordination with the local UNRWA office. When access to the camp was barred, a UNRWA representative was able to reach the roadblock with a truck and collect the food. The activists set up a special ad hoc group, called Action Committee against Starvation, composed of members of the Religious Persons for Peace group, kibbutz members and Israeli Arabs. They had so far collected 6 tons of food for distribution in al-Amari and Shabura camps. (Ha'aretz, 17 February 1991)

197. On 19 February 1991, curfews were lifted in the Gaza, Rafah and Khan Younis areas. Jericho and Beit Sahur remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 February 1991)

198. On 22 and 23 February 1991, widespread curfews remained in force over the weekend. A full curfew was imposed in Nablus for the sixth consecutive Friday, to prevent disturbances after prayers. The Gaza Strip was also under complete curfew on Friday. The curfews were partially lifted on Saturday in

both areas. In most other areas in the territories, life was reportedly approaching normal. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 February 1991)

199. On 24 February 1991, the entire West Bank and parts of the Gaza Strip were placed under a complete curfew, to prevent disturbances linked to the ground offensive in the Gulf war. In Gaza City, Khan Younis and several camps, the curfews were not in force. The reason given by military sources for the difference of treatment between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was "different security assessments by local commanders". (Jerusalem Post, 25 February 1991)

200. On 25 February 1991, the curfews on most West Bank and Gaza towns were lifted for up to 11 hours, including in Jericho and Dheisheh, where curfews were particularly strict. However, dozens of villages remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 February 1991)

201. On 1 and 2 March 1991, curfews were lifted in most of the towns and camps in the territories, except for Jenin, Kalkilya and El-Bireh. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 March 1991)

202. On 3 March 1991, all day curfews were lifted in the entire Gaza Strip, but the night curfews remained in force. (Ha'aretz, 4 March 1991)

203. On 6 March 1991, in many places troops imposed curfews. Jenin and Hebron were placed under curfew following violent disturbances. (Ha'aretz, 7 March 1991)

204. On 7 March 1991, Nablus and nearby camps were placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, 8 March 1991)

205. On 8 and 9 March 1991, curfews were imposed in Nablus, Hebron, Awarta and several villages in Samaria. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 March 1991)

206. On 11 March 1991, curfews were in force in Nablus, Jenin, Kalkilya and Nuseirat camp. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 March 1991)

207. On 12 March 1991, most of the West Bank towns and camps were under curfew during the visit to the region by US Secretary of State James Baker. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 March 1991)

208. On 13 March 1991, Nuseirat camp remained under curfew. Many West Bank areas were under night curfews and Ramallah was under a total curfew. (Ha'aretz, 14 March 1991)

209. On 15 and 16 March 1991, most of the West Bank camps and several areas in East Jerusalem were under curfew over the weekend following disturbances. Awarta, near Nablus, had been under curfew for 20 days running. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 March 1991)

210. On 19 March 1991, most of the West Bank remained under night curfews, which, because of Ramadan, started at 8.30 p.m. instead of 6.30 p.m., and were lifted at 3 a.m. (Ha'aretz, 20 March 1991)

211. On 21 March 1991, a curfew was imposed in Bir Naballah, north of Jerusalem, following the stoning of an Israeli car the previous day in which an 11-year-old girl was injured in the head. Curfews remained in force in Anabta (22 days) and Awarta (25 days). It was lifted in Nur Shams camp after 13 days. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 March 1991)

212. On 22 and 23 March 1991, many West Bank rural areas remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 March 1991)

213. On 24 March 1991, curfews were lifted in Tulkarm camp, Kabatiya and Tubas. In Awarta the curfew remained in force for the twenty-eighth day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 March 1991)

214. On 25 March 1991, the curfew in Awarta was lifted after 29 days. Several villages and the centre of Hebron remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 March 1991)

215. On 29 and 30 March 1991, widespread curfews were imposed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to prevent rioting on Land Day (30 March 1991). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 March 1991)

(c) Expulsions

216. On 15 December 1990, the Government announced the expulsion of four leaders of the uprising in reaction to the wave of murders of Israelis in recent events. The four were named as Fadel Haled Zaher a-Zaabud (34), Imad Haled Namek al-Alami (34), Mustafa Yusuf Abdallah Lidawi (26) and Mustafa Ahmed Mohammad Kanua (45). All four were described as Hamas activists from the Gaza Strip. Their deportations had been ordered previously but were suspended 16 months ago when Israel discontinued its policy of expelling Palestinians because of international condemnation. On 25 December 1990, the Southern Region military court rejected appeals against the expulsion decision, saying that the expulsion orders were fully justified by evidence showing the four were "Hamas field commanders active in the Gaza Strip and had incited violence against Israelis". On 27 December 1990, the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction prohibiting the expulsions pending the High Court hearing of the petition. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16, 17, 25, 26, 28 December 1990)

217. On 7 January 1991, the four Hamas activists from the Gaza Strip against whom expulsion orders had been issued informed the High Court of Justice that they were dropping their appeals against the expulsions. Their announcement came after the court decided not to allow their attorneys to examine the confidential material gathered against them by the GSS, on the grounds that this would constitute a major security risk. The four made statements that they considered the expulsion decision a political one, amounting to

sentencing them to death. On 8 January 1991, the four, Mustafa Lidawi (26), Fadel a-Zaabud (34), Imad al-Alami (34) and Mustafa Kanua (45) were expelled to Lebanon. (Ha'aretz, 8, 9 January 1991; Jerusalem Post, 9 January 1991)

218. On 21 March 1991, it was reported that Muhammad a-Natur, who was expelled to Jordan several weeks earlier on the grounds that he had lost his resident status in the West Bank, has been allowed to return to the region for one month, following an intervention by Defence Minister Arens. A-Natur had spent several years in Yugoslavia and at the beginning of 1990 returned to his home in Jericho. After a long delay he was told his request to recover his status as a permanent resident had been approved, but instead he was put on a military jeep and taken to the Allenby Bridge and then to Jordan. An Arab Knesset member appealed to the Defence Minister to reconsider the expulsion and Mr. Arens said he was surprised the man had been expelled before a decision concerning his status was reached. A-Natur, who returned to his house in Jericho, expressed fears that after one month he might be re-expelled. (Ha'aretz, 21 March 1991)

219. On 24 March 1991, the IDF announced that four Fatah activists from the Gaza Strip would be expelled from the country. They were identified as Jamal Abu Habal (33), Muein Muhammad Musalem (30), Hashem Ali Dahlan (30), all three from Jabalia camp, and Jamal Abu Jidan (32), from Beit Lahiya. The four were taken to the Gaza central prison, pending a decision on their appeal against the expulsion. All four had served prison terms in the past for terrorist activities. Three had been released in 1985, in the prisoner exchange, when over 1,000 Palestinians were freed for three Israeli POWs held by Ahmad Jibril's organization in Lebanon. (Ha'aretz, 25 March 1991)

2. Measures affecting certain fundamental freedoms

(a) Freedom of movement

220. On 14 December 1990, it was reported that a mood of anger and fear was prevailing in the territories when it appeared that many more people than expected were given green ID cards preventing them from entering Israel. It was reported that in each West Bank village there were dozens of residents who received such cards. In Beit Sahur, for example, there were 60 people who received green ID cards. Many of those who received such cards worked in East Jerusalem and might now lose their jobs and livelihood. Security sources said that up to 12,000 people would receive such cards. Among those who received cards were journalists (Hassan Abu Hashish of Al-Fajr, Abdallah Awad of Al-Bayadir al-Siyasi, Ali al-Jariri of Al-Katib and Muhammad a-Lahm of Radwan Abu Ayash's Journalists Association), lawyers (Adnan Abu Leila from Nablus and Zuheir Khalil from Tulkarm) and doctors (Ibrahim Abu Hillal, a dentist from Abu Dis). Most of those who received cards had served prison sentences or were under administrative detention orders in the past. (Ha'aretz, 14 December 1990)

221. On 8 January 1991, it was reported that Zahira Kamal, president of the West Bank Women's Association, was barred from travelling abroad for three months. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 January 1991)

(b) Freedom of expression

222. On 4 February 1991, the security forces closed down the office of Hasin Muhammad Faid Jamal, the owner of a press agency in Gaza and a central activist in the Popular Front organization. The reason given was that the office was used for hostile activity. (Ha'aretz, 6 February 1991)

223. On 19 February 1991, the security forces closed for a period of two years the offices of Nayef Sweitat, an Al-Sha'b reporter in Jenin, and Muhammad Amira, an Al-Sha'b reporter in Nablus. Both journalists were placed in administrative detention for "subversive activities". In Bethlehem, the press agency of Jawadat Mana, which provided information to the foreign press, was closed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 February 1991)

224. On 20 February 1991, a Kalkilya news office belonging to Rafik Maghabeh, the Al-Sha'b reporter in Kalkilya, was closed for a period of two years. Maghabeh is serving a six-month administrative detention order imposed in November 1990. The office was the eighth Palestinian news agency ordered to close in the past year. Four have been closed in the Gaza Strip and four in the West Bank. Altogether, 28 journalists are in jail, 13 after trial and 15 under administrative detention. According to Palestinian editors, censorship has become much stricter since the war began. (Jerusalem Post, 21 February 1991)

225. On 23 February 1991, the Al-Iman press office in Hebron was ordered to close for a period of two years, for "hostile, subversive activity". The office was run by Hamed Adhami, who is serving a six-month administrative detention term. (Ha'aretz, 24 February 1991)

226. On 24 February 1991, two East Jerusalem offices of the Institute for Arab Studies, headed by Faisal Husseini, were ordered to close until 28 July 1991. The reason given was "suspicion of serving PLO purposes". (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 February 1991)

227. On 27 February 1991, it was reported that the human rights group Betzelem had sent a letter to Defence Minister Arens expressing deep concern over the closure of at least 10 Palestinian press offices in the territories over the past year and the detention of Palestinian journalists, mainly under administrative orders. Betzelem called on Mr. Arens to release the journalists, who had not been put on trial and convicted, and to reopen the press offices. (Ha'aretz, 27 Februar 1991)

(c) Freedom of education

228. By a note verbale dated 18 February 1991, the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations Office at Geneva transmitted to the Special Committee a report concerning Israeli practices in the occupied territories during the month of December 1990. An excerpt from that report is reproduced below:

> The Israeli authorities pursued their policy of disrupting educational life in the occupied territories. During the month, these authorities issued individual orders closing 50 elementary, preparatory and secondary schools in various parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The closure periods imposed ranged from one day to two consecutive weeks. In some instances, the orders set no reopening dates. The closure operations were carried out on the pretext that the pupils engaged in stone-throwing. The schools affected are the following:

Name of school	Period of closure	Place	Source
1. Dura Secondary and Umm al-Qura Preparatory Boys School	Two weeks	Hebron	Al-Quds, 2 Dec. 1990
2. Islamic Dal al-Aylam School	Two weeks	Jerusalem	Al-Ittihad, 2 Dec. 1990
3. Beit Sahur Secondary School	One week	Beit Sahur	Al-Sha'b, 2 Dec. 1990
4. All UNRWA Schools	Until further notice	Tulkarm camp	Al-Quds, 3 Dec. 1990
5. Qadri Tukan and Ma'zuz Al-Masri Secondary Schools for Boys	Until further notice	Nablus	Al-Quds, 3 Dec. 1990
6. Halhul Boys and Halhul Girls Secondary Schools	One week	Halhul/Hebron	Al-Quds, 4 Dec. 1990
7. Dura Secondary Schools for Girls	Two weeks	Hebron	Al-Quds, 4 Dec. 1990
8. Al-Quds Preparatory School	Three days	Jerusalem	Al-Fajr, 4 Dec. 1990
9. Taqwa' Secondary School for Boys and Girls	Until further notice	Bethlehem	Al-Fajr, 4 Dec. 1990

Name of school	Period of closure	Place	Source
10. All Tulkarm camp schools	Two weeks	Tulkarm	Al-Fajr, 4 Dec. 1990
11. Sha'fat Camp Preparatory School for Boys	Two days	Sha'fat camp	Al-Fajr, 5 Dec. 1990
12. Sila al-Zaher Secondary School	Two days	Jenin	Al-Sha'b, 5 Dec. 1990
13. The vocational training centre in the Iman al-Shafi'i Government School	Two days	Tulkarm	Al-Quds, 6 Dec. 1990
14. Ya'bad Secondary School	Until further notice	Ya'bad	Al-Quds, 6 Dec. 1990
15. The Technical Secondary School	One month	Tulkarm	Al-Quds, 6 Dec. 1990
16. Al-Mutram School	Three days	Jerusalem	Al-Fajr, 6 Dec. 1990
17. Al-Khadr Secondary School for Boys and Al-Kadr Secondary School for Girls	Two weeks	Bethlehem	Al-Fajr, 6 Dec. 1990
18. All schools at all levels	Two weeks	Gaza	Al-Quds, 7 Dec. 1990
19. Huwara Boys School	Two weeks	Nablus	Al-Quds, 11 Dec. 1990
20. El-Labn esh-Sharqiya Boys School	Two weeks	Nablus	Al-Quds, 11 Dec. 1990
21. Al-Malek Khalid Preparatory School	Two weeks	Hebron	Al-Ittihad, 12 Dec. 1990
22. Bureij Preparatory School	Two weeks	Gaza	Al-Nahar, 13 Dec. 1990
23. Salah ed-Din Boys Secondary School	One month	Dura/Hebron	Al-Fajr, 13 Dec. 1990

Name of school	Period of closure	Place	Source
24. Tubas Secondary and Beiruti Preparatory Schools for Boys	Until further notice	Tubas/Nablus	Al-Fajr, 13 Dec. 1990
25. Al-Tor Preparatory School for Boys	Two days	Jerusalem	Al-Fajr, 13 Dec. 1990
26. Al-Sawahira School	Three days	Jabal al-Mukabar	Al-Fajr, 13 Dec. 1990
27. Salah ed-Din Preparatory School for Boys	One month	Dura	Al-Ittihad, 13 Dec. 1990
28. Bethlehem Secondary School for Girls	One month	Beit Jala	Al-Quds, 18 Dec. 1990
29. Iskandar al-Khoury School for Boys	One month	Bethlehem	Al-Quds, 18 Dec. 1990
30. Al-Khadr Preparatory School for Boys	One month	Bethlehem	Al-Quds, 18 Dec. 1990
31. Al-Khadr Elementary School for Girls	One month	Bethlehem	Al-Quds, 18 Dec. 1990
32. Biddu Girls School	Two weeks	Bethlehem	Al-Fajr, 18 Dec. 1990
33. Al-Buhturi Preparatory School for Boys	One week	Jericho	Al-Fajr, 18 Dec. 1990
34. Jericho Secondary School for Girls	One week	Jericho	Al-Fajr, 18 Dec. 1990
35. Jericho Preparatory School for Girls	One week	Jericho	Al-Fajr, 18 Dec. 1990
36. Hussein Secondary School	One week	Hebron	Al-Quds, 19 Dec. 1990
37. Yamun Secondary School for Boys	One week	Jenin	Al-Fajr, 19 Dec. 1990
38. Za'tara Secondary School for Girls	Until further notice	Bethlehem	Al-Fajr, 19 Dec. 1990

Name of school	Period of closure	Place	Source
39. Bani Na'im Boys Elementary School	Two weeks	Hebron	Al-Quds, 24 Dec. 1990
40. Hisham bin Abdul Malik Secondary School	One month	Jericho	Al-Quds, 24 Dec. 1990
41. Hajahija Secondary School for Girls	One month	Taqwa'/Bethlehem	Al-Quds, 26 Dec. 1990
42. Jalazane Camp Preparatory School for Girls	Until further notice	Ramallah	Al-Fajr, 27 Dec. 1990

229. On 19 February 1991, it was reported that elementary schools in the territories resumed classes. The reopening measure concerned some 145,000 pupils in 381 schools. (Ha'aretz, 19 February 1991)

230. On 8 and 9 March 1991, the Fatia al-Adjia school was ordered closed for two weeks following disturbances. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 March 1991)

3. Settlers' activities affecting the civilian population

231. On 5 January 1991, settlers from Tapuah, south of Nablus, opened fire in the nearby Arab village of Yasur, damaging several houses. The settlers claimed their act was in response to stone-throwing. (Jerusalem Post, 6 January 1991)

232. On 24 February 1991, it was reported that Boaz Moscovitz (32), a settler from Tekoa, near Bethlehem, had confessed to firing his sub-machine-gun on 18 February 1991, while his car was stopped at a makeshift roadblock in Beit Sahur. A bullet struck a 14-year-old Palestinian in the kitchen of his home, killing him (see list). Moscovitz told police that stones had been thrown at him and he did not realize that he had hit anyone. (Jerusalem Post, 24 February 1991)

D. Treatment of detainees

233. On 30 December 1990, it was reported that the Association of Israeli-Palestinian Physicians for Human Rights had sent a letter to Defence Minister Arens requesting him to immediately release from jail Khaled Tubaileh, who was arrested one month earlier upon his return from London, following surgery for cancer. The reasons given for his arrest were that the operation, which saved his life, was paid for by the PLO. Tubaileh

was first held in Far'a camp, and when it turned out that he could not be kept there owing to his health condition he was transferred to the Tulkarm detention camp. It was alleged that he was regularly beaten in that camp. (Ha'aretz, 30 December 1990)

234. On 1 January 1991, serious rioting broke out in the Central West Bank prison near Nablus (known as Jneid prison). The incident started after the prisoners were prevented by warders from singing nationalistic songs to celebrate the Fatah Day. The warders used tear-gas and as a result six inmates had to be given medical treatment. Reinforcements were called in and several hours later order was restored. (Ha'aretz, 2 January 1991)

235. On 17 March 1991, MK Dedi Zucker (Citizens' Rights Movement) wrote to Defence Minister Arens calling on him to allow family visits to the Ketziot detention centre during Ramadan. He said many of the 7,300 inmates had not seen family members for over three years. (Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1991)

236. On 21 March 1991, the Betzelem organization issued a report based on interviews with 41 Palestinian detainees who alleged having been tortured during interrogation by the GSS over the previous three years. The detainees claimed they had been subjected to severe beatings with fists, sticks and other instruments, deprivation of food and sleep, threats to harm family members, prolonged confinemert in tiny refrigerated cells, being tied up in painful positions, having their heads covered with a sack and being made to sit on wet floors for several hours. It was also alleged that 5 prisoners died during interrogation in 1988-1989 and 13 more died in detention from various causes. Only 18 of the 41 who were interviewed by Betzelem were eventually tried, all of them for light offences. Only one of the 41, a journalist, said he had not been beaten. None were convicted, or even suspected, of "hostile terrorist activity", for which an Israeli Commission of Inquiry (the Landau Commission) had tolerated the use of "moderate physical pressure". Sixteen of the 41 required medical treatment. Betzelem reached the conclusion that physical abuse was routine in Israeli prisons and demanded the setting up of an independent commission of inquiry to look into the allegations. The Justice Ministry commented that the report lacked "complete and identifying details" to which it could respond, adding that when maltreatment had been uncovered in the past "significant criminal action was taken against the interrogators". The IDF spokesman criticized Betzelem for releasing the report before allowing the authorities to see it. The IDF neither confirmed nor denied the use of torture, but said that in every case where a prisoner alleged the use of violence against him there was an investigation of his claims. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 March 1991)

237. On 29 March 1991 it was reported that Dr. Mamdouh Acker (47), a urologist practising at Makassed Hospital in East Jerusalem, who was arrested on 27 February 1991 and kept in the Ramallah military government compound until 25 March 1991, alleged he was physically abused during interrogations. In a public statement from prison through his attorney, Jonathan Kuttab, Acker said he had suffered "isolation, sleep deprivation and threats". According to Attorney Kuttab, Acker had been deprived of sleep for 60 consecutive hour-long periods. (Jerusalem Post, 29 March 1991)

E. Annexation and settlement

238. On 3 December 1990, it was reported that the Civil Administration was about to expropriate some 2,500 dunams of lands belonging to villagers from Husan, Nahalin and Wadi Fukin. It was reported that the lands were declared to be State owned, even though they were partly cultivated. According to the villagers' attorney, Adv. Mussa Elkam, 10,000 dunams had already been expropriated from the villagers by stages, and the Civil Administration now intended to expropriate more lands in order to expand the settlement of Beitar Ilit. He added that the Civil Administration intended to issue demolition orders to 195 houses in the Dheisheh camp in order to widen the Jerusalem-Hebron road. (Ha'aretz, 3 December 1990)

239. On 31 December 1990, it was reported that following an incident involving shooting at a bus going to Elon Moreh the IDF seized 1,200 dunams of land belonging to the village of Ein Saniya, north of Ramallah. The area was fenced and a military post was set up in its midst. (Ha'aretz, 31 December 1990)

240. On 8 January 1991, it was reported that the three main urban settlements in the territories, Ariel, Kiryat Arba and Maaleh Adumim, had their population increased with the arrival of new immigrants. Some 1,200 new immigrants have so far settled in Ariel. Some 800 flats were under construction and a further 600 were planned for next year. All the immigrants settling in Ariel reportedly were there at their own request and had not been directed by government agencies. In Kiryat Arba some 200 new immigrants had settled and over 100 flats were under construction. In Maaleh Adumim, 500 flats were under construction. The Ministry of Housing intended to annex the area north of the Jerusalem-Maaleh Adumim road to the Maaleh Adumim municipal area in order to create a continuing area of Jewish presence between the French Hill, which is inside the Jerusalem municipal area, and Maaleh Adumim. (Ha'aretz, 8 January 1991)

241. By a note verbale dated 27 February 1991, the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations Office at Geneva transmitted to the Special Committee a report concerning Israeli practices in the occupied territories during the month of January 1991. An excerpt from that report is reproduced below:

> "The Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz reported that the structural map showing the destruction of the population of Israel up to year 2010 had allocated land for the absorption of 250,000 Jewish settlers in the occupied Arab territories. This implies a fourfold increase in the present number of settlers.
>
> "According to the map, the population of Jerusalem will amount to 700,000 persons in the year 2010, as compared with a figure of 554,200 at the end of 1988. It is noteworthy that the number of Jews living in Jerusalem will increase from 400,000 to 510,000, whereas the Arab population of Jerusalem will increase from 144,300 to 190,000.

"Ha'aretz indicated that 1,200 Jewish immigrants had taken up residence in the settlement of Ariel in the district of Nablus, where 800 residential units were under construction and a start would be made on the construction of 600 additional units next year. According to the newspaper, 8,500 settlers were currently living at Ariel and many Soviet immigrants were arriving at the settlement to study and subsequently settle there.

"The settlement of Kiryat Arba, which already has a population of 12,500 settlers, is currently constructing 500 residential units and the Israeli municipality at Khan el-Ahmar intends to annex land between the area of French Hill at Jerusalem and the outskirts of Khan el-Ahmar with a view to ensuring the continuity of construction from Jerusalem to the settlement."

242. On 20 February 1991, Deputy Housing Minister Avraham Ravitz said that the Ministry planned to build several thousand houses in the territories over the next three years. Two thousand homes would be built during fiscal year 1991. "The Ministry builds in the territories in response to the needs of the population in the territories, or of Israelis who want to move there, to the same extent as has been done in the past ... The Ministry does not direct immigrants to the territories, but if they want to move there, nothing is stopping them", he said. (Jerusalem Post, 21 February 1991)

243. On 21 March 1991, Housing Minister Ariel Sharon declared that Israel would build 13,000 new housing units in the West Bank during the next two years. In response to a question from six journalists during a tour of West Bank settlements, Sharon said the matter had been brought before the Knesset Finance Committee three weeks earlier. (Jerusalem Post, 22 March 1991)

244. On 28 March 1991, Defence Minister Moshe Arens ordered the establishment of an IDF Nahal outpost at the site between Ramallah and Dolev settlement where an Israeli settler had been killed two days earlier. In a related matter, the Yeshiva Ateret Cohanim in the Old City of Jerusalem announced it would open two more "security centres" in two buildings its students renovated after they were confiscated following the stabbing to death of yeshiva student Elhanan Atali one month earlier. (Jerusalem Post, 29 March 1991)

F. Information concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan

245. On 23 December 1990, it was reported that the security forces had recently arrested several youths from Majdal Shams on suspicion of links with Syrian intelligence and gathering information on IDF movements on the Golan Heights. One of the suspected members was named as Muhammad Saadi (35). A charge sheet was filed against him with the Nazareth district court. (Ha'aretz, 23 December 1990)

246. On 13 February 1991, police arrested five residents of Majdal Shams village on suspicion of organizing anti-Israeli demonstrations in the region. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 February 1991)

247. On 18 March 1991, Housing Minister Ariel Sharon declared before the Knesset that the Jewish population of the Golan Heights would be tripled by building 2,400 housing units there over the next two years. He said the building programme was a concrete statement of the Government's intention to remain on the Golan. Sharon said 20,000 people would join the 11,000 currently living in the Golan. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 March 1991)